

# THE BRAINERD DAILY DISPATCH

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## LATEST BULLETINS FROM REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

### THE CONVENTION IS IN SESSION

Victor Rosewater Raps for Order and Gigantic Struggle Is Under Way.

LEADERS READY TO MEET EACH OTHER'S TACTICS

Temporary Chairman and California Contests First Real Test of Strength.

Chicago, June 18.—Victor Rosewater of Nebraska, chairman of the Republican national committee, called the convention to order promptly at noon.

As soon as the opening prayer was concluded Mr. Rosewater announced that in obedience to the will of the national committee he presented Elihu Root of New York as temporary chairman. A moment was allowed for other nominations and Senator William E. Borah of Idaho was offered as the Roosevelt candidate.

Governor Hadley of Missouri, floor leader of the Roosevelt forces, was promised recognition by Chairman Rosewater, for all of the Roosevelt motions.

Although they have a contested case in Alabama the Roosevelt leaders chose to make their first test on the California vote, characterizing that case as one of the "most flagrant of the attempts to thwart the will of the people."

Governor Johnson of California attempted to cast the entire twenty-six votes of his state for Senator Borah. His right to do so was challenged by the two Taft delegates from the Fourth district, seated by the national committee. This precipitated the fight and as an incident to it the Roosevelt leaders moved the substitution of a new roll for the temporary roll reported by the national committee, the motion to exclude all contested delegates from all states from voting upon the proposition.

Rosewater Explains Ruling.

Chairman Rosewater asserted that as chairman of the national committee he has no authority to entertain any motion whatsoever; that he has nothing to do with the convention itself and that the convention is in no sense the creature of the national committee. This was the parliamentary solution of the tangle arrived at by the Taft leaders and it was asserted it would be adhered to through thick and thin.

Some of the more radical Roosevelt leaders, hearing of this plan, urged that this be the signal for the "break" and that they proceed forthwith to nominate Mr. Roosevelt in the convention hall. The moderate members of the Roosevelt council table urged temporary organization of the convention was not the convention itself and that the fire of the Roosevelt forces should be reserved for later in the session.

It seemed certain that Senator Root would be elected temporary chairman over the protests and the votes of the Roosevelt delegates.

Former Representative James E. Watson of Indiana, as floor leader of the Taft forces, will match wits and parliamentary knowledge with Governor Hadley of Missouri. Each chief-tain will have a staff of experts constantly at his side.

Incidentally the Roosevelt minority members of the national committee are preparing a protest to file before the committee on credentials when it comes to pass upon the contested seats.

GETTING READY FOR A BOLT

Oklahoma Refuse to Be Bound to Convention's Nominee.

Chicago, June 18.—An interesting sidelight on the political situation was the action of the Roosevelt Oklahoma delegation in defeating, 18 to 2, a motion to bind the delegates to support the nominee of the convention.

President Vetoes Army Bill.

Washington, June 18.—The president vetoed the army appropriation bill. He returned the bill to congress with a message indicating his disapproval of the active provision which would oust Major General Leonard Wood as chief of staff March 4 next.

HARRY S. NEW.  
Chairman of Convention Arrangements Committee.



#### NEW CHARGES OF BRIBERY

Negro Delegates Tell of Offers of Money by Roosevelt Backers.

Chicago, June 18.—Another affidavit charging bribery by Roosevelt supporters was made public at Taft's headquarters. The affidavit was executed by J. M. ShumPERT, a negro delegate from Mississippi, and alleged that Charles Banks, another Mississippi delegate, showed ShumPERT a roll of bills and asked him how much he wanted to desert Taft for Roosevelt.

Banks is the negro delegate who a few days ago wrote a letter to Director McKinley of the Taft bureau, purporting to return to him "several hundred dollars" which he said he had received for "expenses of Mississippi delegates."

A similar affidavit, executed by A. Buckley, also a negro delegate from Mississippi, charges that Banks offered him \$300 to "switch."

#### "ROUGH HOUSE" IF NECESSARY

Roosevelt Delegates Will Put Motions If Rosewater Refuses.

Chicago, June 18.—The intensity of Mr. Roosevelt's denunciation of the action of the national committee had its effect upon his followers and the corridors of the Congress hotel were again the scene of heated debate.

"We hope to get along without any 'rough house' business," said one of the Roosevelt leaders in the midst of the racket, "but let me tell you now that if the Taft bunch try to run any steam roller business we shall take what steps are necessary. If Victor Rosewater refuses to put motions we will put them ourselves."

#### LOOK OUT FOR TORNADES

Political Prophets Issue Forecast of Chicago Weather.

Chicago, June 18.—Political prophets issued a weather forecast in the following bulletin:

"Forecast—Area of great excitement forming in Michigan avenue centering at the Auditorium and extending to the Coliseum, with low barometric pressure and indications of violent storm. Air waves general throughout the week overhauled sub-strata. Look out for tornadoes."

#### CORRUPT PRACTICES BILL PASSES SENATE

Special Session of Minnesota Legislature Adjourns.

St. Paul, June 18.—The corrupt practices bill, passed in the house, was forced through the senate by a margin of only three votes after a combination of ten senators deadlocked the legislature for three hours by refusing to vote for it. The threat to adjourn until Thursday night and hold all members broke the combine.

Both branches wound up the business of the extra session and adjourned sine die at 11 a. m.

Technical errors were found in the primary bill and it was corrected and repassed in both houses.

The new conference committee came to unanimous agreement on the form of the new corrupt practices act, probably the most stringent enacted by any state in the Union.

The Lundeen recall bill, passed by the house, met its death in the senate through failure to muster enough votes for suspension of the rules.

### SECOND DAY OF CONVENTION

Resolutions Were Considered at the Morning Session of State Federation of Labor

#### MINIMUM WAGE BILL DEBATE

Federation Demands Sen. Knute Nelson to Support the "Convict Labor Bill"

To the morning session of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor were read telegrams from Mayor G. W. Wilson and President of Commercial Club J. E. Cowan, of International Falls, inviting the federation to hold its next annual convention there. Resolutions were considered by the convention as reported by the resolution committee.

The minimum wage bill excited much debate and its consideration was deferred to the afternoon session. Delegate C. E. Jones, of St. Paul, said: "Let us see that a girl in a department store gets decent wages. We want a minimum wage for women and children."

Resolutions passed include the request of the barbers unions that the federation support certain amendments to the existing barbers' license law pending in the legislature. The better enforcing of the barbers' Sunday closing law is demanded.

The retail clerks ask the federation to concentrate its efforts in organizing the retail clerks in all parts of the state.

The flour and cereal mill employees asked for the printing of a label of the American Federation of Labor, more convenient to use than the present large sticker.

The cigarmakers proclaimed their antagonism to child labor, prison labor, cheaply paid labor and unsanitary working conditions in the cigar and tobacco industry and ask it to be done by demanding the union label.

The boot and shoe workers ask all unions to buy only shoes from Minnesota shoe factories which use the union label.

The Northwestern Cooks association of Minneapolis reform measures which were endorsed include better sanitary conditions in kitchens, cleaner and better dressing rooms, short work days, one day rest in seven or six days work, abolishment of basement kitchens, a medical cabinet installed in kitchen, state inspection by practical cooks, so that legislation would be enforced in a just way.

The state federation declared itself in favor of an eight hour work day wherever practicable in all state institutions; also to secure legislation making it unlawful for the state to let outside any contract that can be handled in a fair manner by the state.

Senator Knute Nelson was wired to support the "Convict Labor Bill," the federation demanding him to do so. The bill prohibits the transportation of prison made goods from one state to another.

The Building Trades Council of the State of Minnesota was formed with A. G. Bainbridge, Minneapolis, as president and Axel Peterson, St. Paul, secretary. A meeting will be held in the Twin Cities in the near future, all crafts in the building line being asked to send delegates.

At the Monday afternoon session William F. Houk, of Minneapolis, commissioner of labor, addressed the convention and demonstrated the need of improved legislation for workmen and his recommendations were referred to the legislative committee. His address in full is published in another column.

That some business was to be considered by the convention was evidenced by the number of resolutions, at least 30 in number, which were submitted to the committee on resolutions.

The convention favored a semi-monthly pay day and Representative Campbell, of Minneapolis, was on motion, wired to introduce the bill at the special session.

T. J. Lewis, a labor organizer, spoke on the shop federation movement and described the railway strike conditions in the west. Mr. Lewis is a most emphatic speaker and his vigorous language left no doubt as to what ideas he wished to express. Minnesota, as well as every other western state, was most vitally interested in the secret vote taken by 300,000 members of the shop crafts of the railway lines of the west. He pleaded for the organization of unskilled as well as skilled workers. "Bring labor together and we shall have shorter hours, better wages, better life and nobler aspirations."

A change was made in the personnel of the organization committee. B. Walworth, already a member of a committee on building trades, retains his place on that committee and the chairmanship of the organization committee was given Fred Laverie, of Minneapolis. Richard Nolan, of Minneapolis, was also added to the organization committee.

A special committee to raise funds for the defense of Charles Beum of Minneapolis, and Fred Mooney, of Duluth, is composed of Chris Jensen, Wiltona; Louis Hallenberger, Red Wing; Ernest P. Lee and J. W. Anderson, St. Paul; W. A. Eawson and A. W. Turner, Minneapolis; Theodore P. Streitz, St. Cloud; J. W. Holmes, Brainerd; Thomas Burnett, Duluth; Harry Crew, East Grand Forks.

There is a contest on as to which journal shall be designated the official organ of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor.

In the evening was held the greatest parade of organized labor ever seen in Brainerd. In addition to all the local unions was the compact body of delegates to the convention. The different sections carried their banners and other insignia.

The Brainerd City band, resplendent in its new uniforms, headed the procession. About the middle of the parade marched the Unity band of Northeast Brainerd. Both played inspiring music and gave a concert near the opera house as the various sections counter-marched.

After the parade the delegates attended the "The Merchant of Venice" as produced by the Dramatic club of the university.

This evening the automobile parade is scheduled after the convention and after the delegates are given a sightseeing tour about the city, they will be entertained at a dance in Gardner hall, commencing at nine o'clock.

The automobile route is as follows: Start at Ransford hotel, east to 3rd Ave., around Lowell school to 9th, north to Juniper west to 7th, south to Main, west to 6th to Front, west to 4th, north to Holly, west to St. Joseph's hospital, return to 4th to Front and 5th, west Laurel and turn west of Mississippi bridge, return on Laurel to 6th, south around loop on Tamarack, return on 6th to Oak, east to Mr. Stendal's farm. Return to city, north on Broadway to Laurel to 7th to Front and Ransford hotel. Speed limit in city 10 to 12 miles, in country 15 to 20 miles.

#### CONVENTION NOTES

Thomas J. Hamlin, editor-manager of the Labor Review, of Minneapolis, is present at the convention reporting proceedings for his journal, the official paper of the Trades & Labor Assembly of Minneapolis, the State Federation of Labor, etc.

Thomas E. Lees, labor editor of the Minneapolis Journal, is a delegate of the Typographical Union of Minneapolis.

The St. Paul Union Advocate will contest with the Labor Review for the honor of being designated the official organ of the State Federation of Labor. Cornelius Guiney, the publisher and James Duffenbaugh, a representative of the St. Paul Union Advocate, are attending the convention.

Miss Tally Sinton, of Minneapolis, is one of the delegates of the Woman's Union Label league.

Bert Brady, of Indianapolis, Ind., general organizer of the International Typographical union, is in the city attending the convention.

W. A. Rawson, president of the Minneapolis Trades & Labor assembly, is a delegate from the Trades and Labor assembly of that city.

Lewis Hartill, of Minneapolis, business agent of the Twin City machinists, is attending the convention.

J. L. Anderson, of the St. Paul Typographical union, was a candidate for mayor of St. Paul on the socialist ticket this year.

John P. Gardiner, of St. Paul, deputy state labor commissioner, delegate of St. Paul lodge of machinists, is a former Brainerd man.

The state printing trades had a meeting Sunday.

The building trades have in view the establishment of a building trades department of the state federation of labor.

The statistician of the state bureau of labor Frank Hoffman, of St. Paul, is a delegate from the cigarmakers' of St. Paul.

John D. Chubbuck, general organizer of the A. F. of L., is a visitor.

John Turner, of Minneapolis, assistant secretary of the state federation of labor, was seated at the right hand of Secretary-Treasurer W. E. McEwen.

#### Special to Dispatch:

Chicago, June 18, 1912, 5:50 P. M.—Balloting for chairman of convention proceeding. Vote at present stands Root 464, McGovern 454. Several state have yet to vote.

#### Special to Dispatch:

Chicago, Ill., June 18.—The convention hall, the Coliseum, where the republican party is to select its standard bearer for the coming campaign, filled without demonstrations this morning. Former Vice President Fairbanks was given cheers when he appeared. The delegates entered in scattered bunches.

Chairman Rosewater called the convention to order at 12:30. A prayer was offered by Rev. Father O'Callahan, chaplain of the convention.

Secretary Hayward read the convention call.

Governor Hadley, of Missouri, mounted the platform amid great cheering with a paper in his hand. He was given recognition by the chairman and questioned a temporary roll.

James E. Wilson, of Indiana, made the point of order that no business was in order until the convention was properly organized.

It was moved that the temporary roll in the hands of the secretary be amended by list No. 2, containing the Roosevelt contesting delegates.

Big cheers from the Roosevelt men greeted this motion.

Delegate Watson made a point of order.

Chairman Rosewater decided to hear each side for twenty minutes, although believing that the point of order was well taken.

Every entrance leading to the convention hall is lined with policemen with a captain in charge, ready to enter the hall at a moment's notice in case of trouble.

#### Special to Dispatch:

Chicago, June 18, 3:17 P. M.—Chairman Rosewater sustained the point of order and governor Hadley appealed from the decision. Delegate Watson moved to lay appeal on table and chair declared motion carried. Mr. Rosewater then named Senator Root for temporary chairman. McGovern, of Wisconsin, was also placed in nomination.

Governor Hadley surprised the convention by not naming Borah but seconding nomination of McGovern.

#### Burnt Almonds.

Burnt almonds are a confection of purely French origin, owing their inception to the gluttony of a French merchant. One day, tradition has it, Marshal Duplessis-Pralin sent for Lassagne, the inventor of many toothsome dainties, and bade him concoct a new bonbon. Lassagne searched, reflected, combined, until he finally hit upon the confection of burnt almonds, which were baptized with the name of the old gourmet, the French for burnt almonds.—New York Herald.

#### WIRE PROTEST TO TAFT

Roosevelt Men Oppose Delegates Voting on Own Contests.

Chicago, June 18.—At a mass meeting of unopposed Roosevelt delegates a 1,000 word protest was wired to President Taft against "the announced intention of Victor Rosewater, chairman of the national committee, to allow the contested delegates to vote on their own cases."

The meeting was attended by all who could be drummed together and all were invited to sign the document.

Mr. Taft is asked to use the weight of his influence in this crisis to prevent such action by Mr. Rosewater. It is claimed by the protestants that "there are about seventy-five delegates whose seats are seriously in question and who are generally regarded as not honestly entitled to vote in the convention. It is urged as contrary to justice and to parliamentary law that these contested delegates should vote on their own cases. They will in effect so vote if they vote on temporary organization of the convention."

### COLONEL MAKES VIGOROUS TALK

CHIEF M'WEENEY.  
Details Five Hundred Men to the Convention Hall.



Photo by American Press Association.

#### DOUBLES GUARD OF POLICE

Chief McWeeny Details 500 Men to Convention Hall.

Chicago, June 18.—Five hundred policemen, including 100 plain clothes detectives, were on hand to assist in preserving order at the opening of the Republican national convention in the Coliseum. The detail originally had numbered 250; Chief John McWeeny doubled it. During the night fifty policemen will patrol the building and its immediate vicinity.

#### ROOSEVELT MEN IN CAUCUS

Declare Majority Must Be 540 Uncontested Delegates.

Chicago, June 18.—The Roosevelt delegates in caucus voted that it was the sense of the meeting that nothing less than 540 of the uncontested delegates could be regarded as a binding majority of the Republican national convention.

This was construed by the delegates present as meaning, as one of them put it, "a bolt at the go off."

The delegates were frankly told by the leaders, it is said, that they did not have enough votes to control the convention, as constituted by the national committee, which seated so many of the contested delegates. It was then that the Roosevelt delegates decided on this drastic action.

#### FAMOUS SPOKANE RATE CASE CLOSES

Railways Make Reductions on Many Commodities.

Washington, June 18.—Announcement was made at the interstate commerce commission that the connecting transcontinental railroads have made reductions in the freight rate on about seventy-five leading commodities from New York, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago, Mississippi and Missouri river points to group points in Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Montana taking the same rate.

This action of the carriers ends the famous Spokane case which has been pending before the commission for many years and involves an immense fabric of commodity rates. The tariffs which have been filed with the commission affect about seventy-five important commodities and the reductions are the most comprehensive ever made by the carriers acting in conjunction, amounting to from 6 to 12 per cent.

#### MORE VOTES FOR COLONEL

Ten Mississippi Delegates Believe He Is Only Hope.

Gulfport, Miss., June 18.—Ten of Mississippi's delegates to the Republican convention in Chicago will cast their votes for Colonel Roosevelt, according to a statement made here by J. A. Burns, a negro lawyer and a delegate to the Mississippi state convention.

"It was all agreed to before they left for Chicago," said Burns, "as it was the opinion that the only hope for the presidential election lay in the nomination of the colonel."

Tells Chicagoans Why He Believes He Will Win.

#### JOY OF BATTLE IN HIS EYE

Roosevelt Addresses Five Thousand Men and Women at the Auditorium, While Crowd of Ten Thousand Stands Outside Unable to Gain Admission—Audience Shouts Approval of Utterances at Every Opportunity.

Chicago, June 18.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt stood before 5,000 men and women who crowded the Auditorium theater and told tersely, vigorously, confidently why he should win and why he believed he will win his fight in the convention.

On the eve of the convention itself the colonel dashed into the fight with a joy of battle in his eyes and with the big audience shouting approval almost every time he stopped for breath. He showed every confidence that he will be the Republican nominee and his confidence was echoed by the roars of the 5,000.

He said emphatically that the delegates whose seats are contested must not vote in the organization of the convention on the settlement of their own contests. He made it clear he would fight such a course.

He said no action of the convention based on such votes would bind the Republican party itself. The warning on the eve of the convention—is significant.

He said that any man, Senator Root or another, who is willing to accept election to the temporary chairmanship under circumstances like those marking the activity of the national committee is the representative of the forces which no honorable man can afford to see triumph.

Every blow at the "thefts" of the delegates at the hands of the committee and every vigorous assault on the reactionary forces which have been responsible for the thefts brought a cheer from the crowd, yet the wildness was entirely vocal. There was no disorder such as characterized the colonel's speech at the same hall in April, just before the Illinois primaries.

#### Ten Thousand People Outside.

Ten thousand people were unable to get into the meeting. They stood in the roped off streets and echoed the cheering within.

The enthusiasm of the crowd during the preliminary events, particularly the references made by Senator Borah and A. H. Revell, head of the National Roosevelt league, to the colonel, was surprising. But it was apathy compared with the wild tumult that greeted the colonel's entry and followed every trenchant point in his address.

"Bully for you!" "Go at 'em!" "Knock out the steam roller!" and a dozen other whoops greeted each appeal. Above them all rose the great cry of "Teddy, Teddy, Teddy."

That was the easiest thing to say and men and women yelled it until they were hoarse. The cheering as he entered kept up until the organ broke into "America," then it picked up again and only the colonel's outstretched arms and beaming smile stopped it.

When the uproar welcome subsided the colonel stood on the platform, waved his hands and smiled.

The crowd was eager to cheer. Colonel Roosevelt was constantly interrupted during his speech with storms of applause. He frequently departed from his prepared speech for an extemporaneous thrust which brought the people to their feet, shouting and waving the flags which were handed to each person on entering the hall.

"I made my fight square and fair in the open and I won," he said. "I don't intend that my opponents shall cheat me out of it."

The colonel gave a new definition of the national committee.

"The national committee," he exclaimed, "what are they? About fifty people, with the ratio of honesty ranging from about fourteen to twenty, and the remaining thirty sure thing men."

Delegation of Thirty-six Divided Between Candidates.

Chicago, June 18.—An apparently hopeless deadlock exists in the Massachusetts delegation with eighteen delegates lined up for Taft and eighteen for Roosevelt. Two caucuses were held without result, the two sides being unable to get together on any proposition.

The test was on the proposal of the Taft delegates to elect Senator Murray Crane as national committeeman. The Roosevelt delegates were agreeable to his selection provided they were allowed to name the state's member of the credentials committee. The Taft supporters would enter into no such agreement.

Missed a Train.  
"I didn't catch your name."  
"I'm sorry you missed it; it's Train."  
—Exchange



## CONVENTION IS MOST INSPIRING

One Grand Celebration, Which Comparatively Few See.

### OPENING DAY IS A THRILLER

Fortunate Ticket Holders Watch the Different Delegations As They Enter Convention Hall—Dark Horse Talk Not Commanding Much Attention—Press Agencies Kept Busy.

By ARTHUR W. DUNN.

Chicago, June 18.—[Special.]—There is something wonderfully impressive and inspiring about a national convention. There are such crowds of people; such a display of banners and bunting; so much music; the bare of hands and the shouts of street corner orators, who are self-appointed spell binders, that the air is full of noise all the time. It is one grand celebration, one joyous time for thousands of people, as only a comparatively few are assembled for the real responsible work of naming a presidential candidate.

Not a quarter of the people who come to a national convention can gain admittance. They come just the same to see the outside show and to participate in the wild hubbub which a national convention creates. They make the crowds which make the convention profitable for the city where it is held.

#### The Thrilling Moments.

While times of great interest and intense excitement are reserved for that stage of the proceedings when candidates are named or decisive action is taken, the real thrilling moments in a national gathering to name a presidential candidate is on the opening day. Into the beautifully decorated hall come the people who are fortunate enough to secure tickets. They fill the galleries and seats about the convention hall and are ready to greet the various delegations as they enter.

To make it dramatic and interesting the different state delegations of importance usually march in solid phalanx to the Coliseum and enter the convention hall with delegates at large leading the procession. The band plays them into the hall and the multitude rises and greets them effusively. As different men who have become well known leaders in the party appear they receive ovations. Partisans of the candidates cheer the delegations who have been elected to support their favorites. Altogether the first day is the real spectacular time of the convention, because it introduces the actors to the audience in a dramatic manner.

#### Interest Keeps Up.

The interest in the Republican national convention which grew in intensity during the preliminary campaign has been increasing during the days when the national committee was passing on the contests has about reached a fever heat as the convention assemblies and may go still higher when the voting begins. The doubt and uncertainty of what may happen serves to keep up the interest. As long as there is nothing absolutely settled as to who shall head the ticket the burning interest will be kept alive.

#### Dark Horse Days.

For several days there has been talk of a compromise by which both Taft and Roosevelt will be eliminated, but that sort of talk does not command much attention. Naturally Senator Cummins of Iowa seems the most available candidate if there is to be a compromise. It has been a strange sight to see "Lafe" Young of Iowa and other standpatters of that state, joining with the progressives in an effort to boost Cummins. If they had done that four months ago they might have been here with a solid delegation from Iowa for Cummins instead of ten votes for the senator and sixteen for Taft. There is not much hope of a dark horse winning this race.

#### "Kitchen Chairs."

Those who are admitted to the convention, or the greater part of them, sit on "kitchen chairs," the common, ordinary, cheap, wooden chair, which the frugal housewife places in her kitchen. These chairs are old, having seen service in at least three national conventions and other events. They show their age. They are hard and make one appreciate Colonel Cecil Lyon's request for upholstered work in connection with them. And yet there are thousands of people here who are willing to pay \$50 for the privilege of occupying one of those "kitchen chairs" during the convention.

#### Press Agencies Busy.

The political press agencies which turned out so much "copy" for the newspapers at Washington did not cease their activities when the scene shifted to Chicago. Every correspondent was overladen with statements, proclamations, documents, claims, denials and the usual guff of a political campaign.

#### What Language Will Do.

One of the southern contestants before the national committee clinched his argument by saying: "We are armed with affidavits which speak the truth and now lie on that table."

### ROOSEVELT SEES VICTORY

Says He Is Confident He Will Be Nominated.

Chicago, June 18.—Colonel Roosevelt, before going to the Auditorium mass meeting, expressed confidence that his followers would control the convention and that he would be named as the candidate for president. Following a reception to several delegations the colonel said he was ready for the fight.

## SENATORS ASK VIEWS ON COINS

Want to Hear From People on Three Cent and Half Cent Pieces.

### OHIO IDEA IS UNDER FIRE

Opinions of Individuals, Organizations and Business Interests Are Desired Before Finance Committee Takes Action—Churches Might Lose.

Members of the United States senate finance committee would like to have the views of individuals, organizations and business interests on the proposed three cent and one-half cent pieces. So far the proposal to add such coins to the denominations now in circulation has not caused the interest which was anticipated. Every citizen, no matter how limited his resources, would be affected, and some lines of industry would be compelled to readjust their methods of business as a result. The committee is patiently sitting on the bill. Whether it ever will emerge from that committee is problematical. However, the senators would like to know whether the country does or does not want the coins, for on some meeting day they may desire to act.

The bill was passed by the house May 6, where it went through unobtrusively. Some of the senators apprehended that the proposition was serious when it came before them the following day. Senator Pomeroy of Ohio wanted it to go to the committee on standard weights and measures, which had received a similar bill introduced by him April 25, but Senators Smoot and Lodge insisted that it go to the finance committee, and the senate on a vote refused to agree to the Ohio senator's motion.

#### Idea Originates in Ohio.

So far the proposal to change the national coinage has been almost exclusively an Ohio undertaking. It originated in Cleveland, where they have a three cent car fare, and Congressman Bulkley of that city introduced a bill to create a coin for that particular need. Toledo also came into line in support of the scheme. Then some one revived the idea of the one-half cent piece, which comes up at regular periods, and it was tacked to the bill.

Before this the treasury department had suggested abolishing for sanitary purposes the present copper cents, which corrode and affect employees who handle them in large quantities. The intention is to make them of the same composition, 75 per cent copper and 25 per cent nickel, as the present 5 cent piece. To the bill making this comparatively slight change in the one cent piece was added the proposal to create the two new coins.

Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh did not oppose the new coins, nor did he approve them. The protests did not start to come in until after the bill had passed and the treasury officials took the attitude that congress, not they, should determine the coinage, regardless of their opinions whether it was unwise. Dummies of the coin, the three cent one, with a hole in the center, like a Chinese piece, were prepared by George E. Roberts, director of the mint.

Senator Oliver was the first to voice opposition to the new coins with a memorial from the chamber of commerce of York, Pa., protesting to the senate. The American Street Railway association and various street car lines of New York also have communicated with the finance committee deploring any such additions to the minor coins. The argument of the street car companies is that, while Ohio cities might be inconvenienced, every other city in the country would bear the burden, for patrons would pay fare in one-half cent pieces or two three-cent pieces, compelling the conductors to carry loads of change.

#### Thinks Churches Would Suffer.

One individual who took a lighter vein sent a protest to the committee ostensibly in behalf of the churches, arguing that contributors would drop a one-half cent or three cent piece in the box in lieu of the customary nickel or dime.

The proposed three cent piece is one-third-second of an inch larger than the present nickel, so that after being handled and worn slightly it would work havoc with the receipts of vending machines or telephone companies which operate nickel slot devices.

"We will proceed deliberately and not recommend any such important change in the coinage of the nation without giving everybody an opportunity to be heard," declared Senator Penrose, chairman of the finance committee. "No date has been fixed for taking it up, and with the tariff bills, which must be attended to, before we will reach it. In the meantime we would like to know who is interested, so that when it is reached they can be notified to appear and present their views."

### FRENCHMAN GETS AIR PRIZE

Aviation Derby for 683-Mile Flight Awarded to Garros.

Angers, France, June 18.—Roland Garros, the French aviator, won the grand prize. The prize was given by the French Aero club and was worth \$10,000. It is known as the aviation derby.

The distance covered was 683 miles and the aviator had to complete seven times a triangle from Angers to Cholet, from Cholet to Saumur and Saumur to Angers.

#### Changeable.

"I thought you loved a light haired girl last year." "I did, but she died."—Chicago Tribune.

## RUMORS SPREAD LIKE WILDFIRE

Several Hurry Calls for Taft Executive Council.

### ACTIVITY AT HEADQUARTERS

One Report That Caused Some Apprehension Among President's Supporters Was That Roosevelt Leaders Had Planned to Place Defeated Contestants for Seats in Convention Hall in Place of Delegates Awarded Positions.

Chicago, June 18.—It was a busy day at Taft headquarters. Swarms of delegates crowded the rooms of Director McKinley and his staff of assistants seeking an opportunity to confer with the leaders.

As occasionally a rumor or claim from the Roosevelt camp, more disturbing than usual, would spread like wildfire through the corridors and up the jammed elevators to the McKinley headquarters, a hurry call would go out for the executive council and clerks, stenographers and assistants would dash from one room to another and the leaders would hurry in with tense faces.

One rumor that reached Taft headquarters was that the Roosevelt leaders had planned to place defeated contestants for seats in the convention hall in the place of delegates awarded places by the national committee.

The rumor had it that Cecil Lyon of Texas and other Roosevelt members of the national committee who had charge of the distribution of tickets for their states would not give up the credentials to the Taft men, but would issue them to the defeated Roosevelt delegates. The rumor gathered momentum as it went through the crowded lobbies and when it reached Taft headquarters it was declared that five states were following this plan.

#### Leaders Hold Conference.

The report struck the Taft leaders like a thunderbolt and within five minutes after it reached Director McKinley, Senator Root, Senator Penrose and James E. Watson of Indiana, former Republican whip of the house of representatives, went into conference on the parliamentary phase of the situation.

They took up the question of what course it would be necessary to pursue in order to bar the contesting delegates from the hall. It was contended that new credentials might be issued to the Taft delegates or the sergeant-at-arms of the convention might be instructed to remove the Roosevelt delegates.

While the conference was going on a number of national committeemen were summoned. Upon their arrival it was discovered that Colonel Lyon had turned over the Texas credentials to the Taft delegates and that there were but two Taft delegates—from the Fourth district of California—who had not received their credentials. The conference heaved a sigh of relief and broke up.

The Taft forces watched every move by the Roosevelt leaders with anxious eyes and about Taft headquarters every man was ready for instant service.

#### Taft Column Is Intact.

Summarizing the events of the day the Taft managers issued a statement declaring that there had been no defections from the Taft column and that the efforts of the Roosevelt managers to secure Taft votes was a confession of weakness.

"That President Taft has an ample number of votes for his renomination has been conceded by Colonel Roosevelt throughout the day," said the statement. "This concession takes the strongest possible form—frantic efforts to induce Taft delegates to violate their instructions. Another evidence is the fact that nothing is being done by the Taft forces to induce Roosevelt delegates to desert and go to Taft."

"Since coming to Chicago Colonel Roosevelt has completely abandoned his strenuous insistence that all he wanted was the popular expression of the people. He now wants delegates who are instructed for Taft and he wants them badly. The campaign of blow and bluster is about ended and there is no defection in the ranks of the Taft people. President Taft is entitled to a renomination and it is proposed to use all honorable means to obtain it for him. The Roosevelt people have tried to cause a stampede by misrepresentation of facts and claims of defection from the Taft ranks and it has signally failed."

### TRIES BARBER FIRST AT 82.

Aged Harrison Freeland Changes Mind After Long Life.

It has taken Harrison Freeland of the little village of Greenwood, N. Y., eighty-two years to make up his mind that there is really some comfort and enjoyment to be found in a barber's chair.

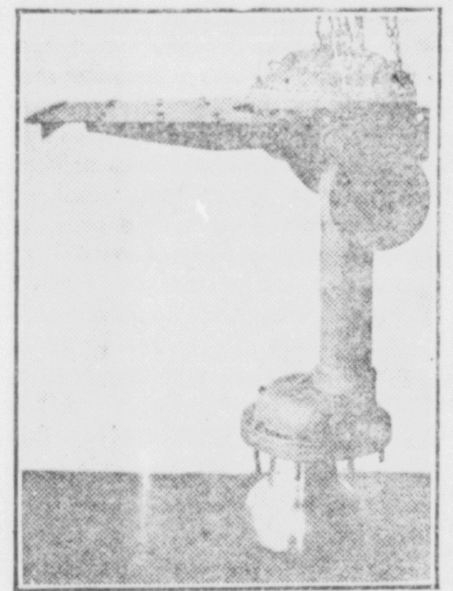
All the years of his long life until just now Mr. Freeland has cut his own hair and shaved himself, being firmly convinced that it was neither pleasant nor economical to have a barber fussing about one's head or face. Recently, however, the aged man was induced to visit the village "tonsorial parlor" for the first time and have his hair cut.

To Mr. Freeland's surprise the dreaded operation proved really most comfortable and soothing. He admitted, too, after a long look in the barber's mirror, that the general effect was better than he could produce before the family looking glass.

## Submarine Bell Signaling

RECOMMENDATIONS by the senate Plank committee and the fact that it has been accepted by the American Museum of Safety have brought the submarine sound signal into prominence. There are nearly 200 signal stations in all parts of the world, and more than 1000 vessels are equipped with the receiving apparatus.

Much of the submarine bell's importance is due to the fact that it is as

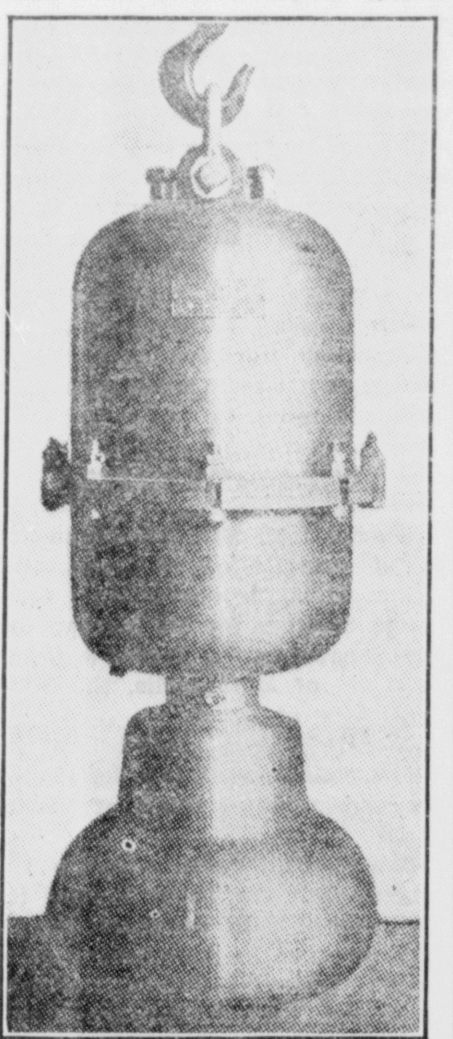


AUTOMATIC SUBMARINE BELL.

liable in fog as in clear weather. There are four kinds of bells—the pneumatic, electric, automatic and the hand bell, named to designate their motive power.

The pneumatic bell is the most compact. It is the one installed on lightships and is struck by what is known as the diaphragm method by compressed air. The air is carried to the clapper mechanism by means of twin hose and piping. It is lowered from the lightship to twenty-five feet below the water, but on submarines it is hoisted to the top of the deck in an inverted position. The compressed air from the ship's boilers passes through one tube, enters the upper cylinder and releases a spring, rings the bell and is released through the other tube when the spring resumes its position. The striking can be made as rapidly as desired.

The automatic bell is the most useful and also the most complicated. It is installed in places where it is too far from shore to be reached readily by a cable and is in the bell buoy class. It has no connection with the shore or ocean bottom except that it is anchored there and is rung by the action of the waves. The special buoy consists of a cylindrical float with crowned ends about eight feet in diameter by seven feet high. On the bottom of the buoy is riveted a framework to which is attached a receptacle



PNEUMATIC SUBMARINE BELL.

or square tube four feet square by five feet long made of boiler plate. This receptacle is open at the top and bottom and contains the mechanism for ringing the submarine bell. The bell itself projects slightly below the bottom of the receptacle.

The mechanism for ringing the bell is enclosed in a water tight case containing oil. Through one end of the mechanism case passes a horizontal shaft, to which is fastened a vane which nearly fills the opening in the receptacle. It is normally held in a horizontal position by means of two counterweights. As the buoy moves up and down with the waves the water passes through the receptacle first one way and then the other, causing the vane to rock its shaft. As it does so, by means of gears and ratchets, a spring attached to the hammer arm is stretched until the desired tension is produced when it is released. This rings the bell.

### AUTO HONEYMOONERS KILLED

Train Runs Into Motor Car on Grade Crossing.

Erie, Pa., June 18.—T. A. Snider of Cincinnati and his wife, passing through here in their automobile on a honeymoon trip, were killed when the machine was struck by a train at a grade crossing.

Mr. Snider was a retired millionaire preserve manufacturer. About three months ago he married Mrs. Harry Stanton, the widow of a Philadelphia woolen manufacturer.

## GRAIN AND PROVISION PRICES

Duluth Wheat and Flax.  
Duluth, June 17.—Wheat—To arrive and on track—No. 1 hard, \$1.13 1/4; No. 1 Northern, \$1.12 1/4; No. 2 Northern, \$1.09 1/4; No. 1014; July, \$1.11 1/4; Sept., \$1.05. Flax—On track and to arrive, \$2.30; Sept., \$2.00.

South St. Paul Live Stock.  
South St. Paul, June 17.—Cattle—Steers, \$5.75@8.25; cows and heifers, \$3.75@7.00; calves, \$4.50@7.85; feeders, \$3.00@6.15. Hogs—\$6.30@7.20. Sheep—Lambs, \$3.50@8.25; wethers, \$4.00@4.75; ewes, \$1.00@4.00; wool stuff, \$1.25@4.50.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.  
Chicago, June 17.—Wheat—July, \$1.06 1/4; Sept., \$1.04 1/4@1.04 1/2; Dec., \$1.05 1/4. Corn—July, 72 1/2c; Sept., 71 1/2c; Dec., 62 1/2c. Oats—July, 45 1/2c; Sept., 44 1/2c; Dec., 41 1/2c. Pork—July, \$18.50; Sept., \$18.80. Butter—Creameries, 23@25c; Eggs—15 1/2c@17 1/2c. Poultry—Turkeys, 12c; chickens, 12c; sprigs, 15@30c.

Chicago Live Stock.  
Chicago, June 17.—Cattle—Doves, \$6.10@9.40; Texas steers, \$6.50@8.20; Western steers, \$6.50@8.25; stockers and feeders, \$4.25@6.45; cows and heifers, \$2.90@8.25; calves, \$5.50@8.50. Hogs—Light, \$6.90@7.30; mixed, \$6.95@7.80; heavy, \$6.90@7.45; rough, \$6.90@7.10; pigs, \$3.10@4.75. Sheep—Native, \$3.15@5.10; yearlings, \$4.75@7.00; lambs, \$4.25@8.00.

Minneapolis Grain.  
Minneapolis, June 17.—Wheat—July, \$1.10 1/4@1.10 1/2; Sept., \$1.04 1/4; Dec., \$1.04 1/4. Cash close on track: No. 1 hard, \$1.13; No. 1 Northern, \$1.12 1/4@1.12 1/2; to arrive, \$1.12 1/2; No. 2 Northern, \$1.10 1/4@1.11; to arrive, \$1.10 1/4@1.11; No. 3 Northern, \$1.09@1.09 1/2; No. 3 yellow corn, 70@71c; No. 4 corn, 59@63c; No. 3 white oats, 50c; to arrive, 49 1/2c; No. 3 oats, 47 1/2@49c; barley, 60c@1.05; flax, \$2.25; to arrive, \$2.25.

Hor Ripping Waitz.  
The Sentimental Cuss—How can I ever repay you, Miss De Smyth, for the ripping waitz we've just had? The Practical Cuss—I think the simplest way would be just to settle with my dressmaker.—London Sketch.

## Grand 4th of July Celebration at Dykeman Postoffice

The Eagle will Scream Loudest in Crow Wing Co. at Dykeman that Day

All kinds of races, merry-go-round, ball game between two picked nines, dancing afternoon and evening. Supper served at 6 P. M. and at midnight. Fireworks galore. First class music from Brainerd.

Fourth of July Oration.

You'll make no mistake if you spend your Fourth at Dykeman and enjoy a Good, Old Fashioned Celebration.

## Swedish Pine Needle Plaster Cure

Let us prove to you that we have the most wonderful plaster cure ever put on the market; penetrating Swedish pine needle; quick relief for old chronic, deep-seated ailments, pain in the chest, rheumatism, lumbago, kidney trouble, e.c., and all aches and pains due to any spinal or muscular derangements, diseases, drawn out of the system. Double effect in warm weather when pores are open. Treatment consists of three plasters, by mail \$1.00. Agent wanted.

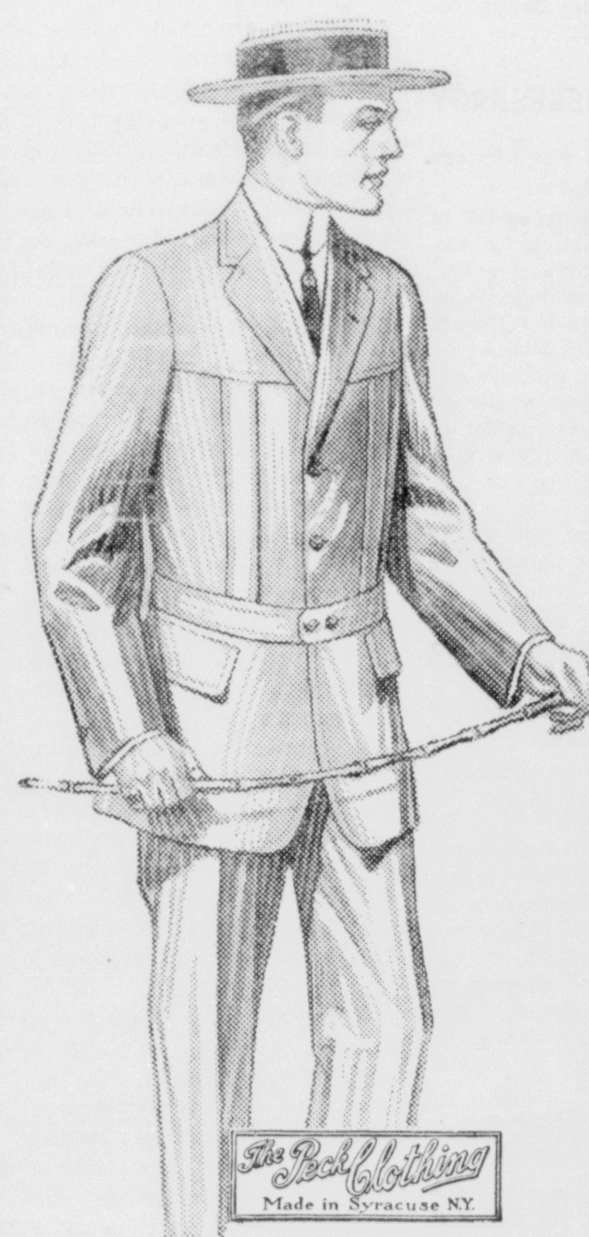
### Swedish Pine Needle Plaster Co.

740 TEMPLE COURT,  
Minneapolis, Minn.

## The Dispatch for the Best Printing

# A Good Investment

Men who have worn our clothes will tell you that they are a good investment.



Made from wear-resisting fabrics and tailored in the best manner possible, they wear and hold their shape until you have had many times your money's worth.

Right now, this spring is a good time to find out about our clothes. You take no chance of dissatisfaction.

Our ironclad guarantee gives you full protection.

Prices—\$12.50, \$15.00 to \$25.00

The Man Who Knows

Wears Peck & Kuppenheimer Clothes.

Hats Shoes Furnishings

H. W. LINNEMANN

"Clothes of Quality for Men and Boys"

616 Front Street.

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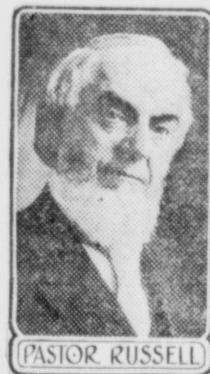
Brainerd, Minn.



## JEHOVAH'S CONQUEST BY LOVE'S POWER.

Time Approaching When Force  
Will Be Applied.

Election of the Special Class With a  
View to the Blessing of the Non-  
Elect, Who Have Ears but Hear Not,  
Eyes but See Not.



Cleveland, O., June 18. — Pastor Russell had his usual large audience today. He gave two addresses. We report the one on the text, "To present you holy and unblameable and unreprouvable in His sight."—Colossians 1, 22.

Whatever our creeds have said to the effect that anyone declining the drawing and invitation of this Gospel Age would suffer eternal torture, we are glad that the Bible says nothing of this kind. God's Word holds out a specially glorious reward for those who now renounce the world and become true, faithful, footstep followers of Jesus.

But nowhere do the Scriptures declare the unreasonable proposition that any declining this offer of joint-ship with Jesus in His Kingdom and its terms in the narrow way must on account of this rejection suffer eternal torture. How unjust would such a proposition be—how ungodlike! How did we ever so seriously blunder?

The Transforming Work.

Note the class the Apostle mentions as undergoing the transforming influences, preparing them for a share in the Kingdom glories. He declares in the context that those to whom he wrote were once alienated from God, enemies in mind by wicked works, yet now reconciled. Ah, as every Christian knows, there is a wonderful, transforming influence in the Message of the love and grace of God. And it is this that St. Paul here declares.

Jesus first of all through His death as a satisfaction of Justice made possible the acceptance of the alienated, condemned ones. Next the Message of Divine Grace, the call to be sons of God, reached the hearts of many and captured them. The Message not only works in their hearts to still, but works powerfully also in their bodies to do, to the extent of ability, the will of God. And it is these that the Apostle declares the Redeemer will present before the Father holy, unblameable.

The transforming work now progresses in their minds, in their hearts, and all the faithful will share in the First or Chief Resurrection—"changed in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye," to perfection on the spirit plane. "We shall be like Him, for we shall see Him as He is." But the Apostle reminds us in the succeeding verse that all this glorious outcome is dependent—it all hangs upon the word if—if we continue in the faith; if we are grounded and settled, and if we be not moved away from the hope which we have received.

The Apostle reminds us that this is not a special, private Message, but the very identical one Message, the one Gospel, the one "faith once delivered to the saints"—and proclaimed for every creature which is under heaven. By this he did not mean to say that the Gospel had been preached in heathen lands. Indeed, although more than eighteen centuries have passed, the Gospel is not yet preached to every creature under heaven. What St. Paul did mean is that the Gospel, which originally was confined to the Jew, was from the days of Cornelius, the first Gentile convert, open to all people of every nationality under heaven—to all who had the hearing ear and appreciative heart. But, alas, how comparatively few are in such attitude of mind as to be appreciative of God's grace! Only the few, "a little flock," have been found, as God foreknew and as Jesus foretold.

The Future Program Different. But God is interested in our entire race. He did not provide the redemption merely for the saintly ones whom He specially loves and is now drawing. On the contrary, "Jesus Christ, by the grace of God, tasted death for every man." (Hebrews 2, 9.) Hence it does not surprise us that God's Plan, which begins with the calling of the saintly few, by no means ends with them. Indeed their calling and election is with a view to the blessing eventually of the non-elect, the unwilling, who now have ears but hear not, and eyes but see not.

These, the Bible tells us, are soon to be dealt with in a different manner. Force is to be used. The power of the Messianic Kingdom will bind Satan for a thousand years and will restrain evil. Divine Power will also let loose all the glorious agencies of Truth, righteousness, light, until the whole earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of God as the waters cover the great deep; and until "none shall need to say to his neighbor, Know thou the Lord, because all shall know Him, from the least of them to the greatest." "In that day the righteous shall flourish," instead of the wicked. In that day evil doers will suffer stripes—and, if they do not repent, they will be cut off in the Second Death; whereas all the righteous shall increase their joys and be received into life eternal.

Meekness. Meekness is imperfect if it be not both active and passive, leading us to subdue our own passions and resentments as well as to bear patiently the passions and resentments of other.—Foster.

New Wireless Stations. It has been proposed that the duma shall provide \$515,000 for building radiotelegraph stations along the Kara and White seas to insure telegraphic communication between northern and western Siberia with western Europe via the Arctic ocean.

2000 yards  
of Apron Gingham  
and Calicos  
7c Quality  
**5c**  
per yd.

# BUCHMAN'S

1000 yards  
of Cotton  
Toweling  
6c Quality  
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per yd.

## STOCK REDUCING SALE

The Most Daring  
Attack  
on Prices Ever  
Attempted  
Will Start with  
a full blast

# \$30,000

All Sales of All Kinds

\$30,000.00 Stock  
of high  
Grade Merchandise  
being  
Slaughtered at  
Unheard of Prices

Sink Into Insignificance  
Colossal



when Compared with this  
Event!

3000 yards  
of Bleached and  
unbleached Mus-  
lins 8c quality  
**6c**  
per yd.

HIGH Grade, guaranteed Men's, Women's and Childrens wearing apparel. Dry Goods, Shoes and Furnishings are being ruthlessly slaughtered at greatly reduced prices at this public Bona-fide Sale. Our store and Basement are laden with goods, and we must reduce our stock about one-half in ten days. This sale will go down on record as the biggest money saving event ever inaugurated in Brainerd.

100  
Ladies House  
Dresses  
All Sizes—While they last  
**69c**

Remember the Policy of our Store, "Your money's worth Or Your Money Refunded.

Sale Starts-- **Wednesday, June 19, 9 a.m.**

And will continue

Free Railroad Fare

until Saturday June 29

THE MIGHTIEST SALE

To all out of town buyers  
who come within 50 miles  
with a \$20 purchase.

OF ALL SALES

<b>Gloves</b> \$1.50 long silk gloves <b>\$1.00</b>  <b>SILK PETTICOATS</b> \$6.00 silk petticoats <b>\$3.98</b>  <b>Hosiery</b> 10c hose - - 7c 25c hose - - 19c 50c hose - - 35c  <b>Muslin</b> Underwear at greatly reduced prices	<b>Skirts</b> \$5 and \$7 Skirts <b>\$3.98</b> \$4 and \$45.0 skirts <b>\$2.98</b>  <b>Coats</b> \$5 black coats <b>\$1.98</b> \$15 and \$20 coats <b>\$12.50</b>  <b>Slipons</b> <b>\$2.98</b>	<b>Suits</b> \$15-\$20 suits <b>\$11.00</b>  <b>Extra SPECIAL</b> 25 Ladies' linen suits worth up to \$10.00 <b>98c</b> per suit  <b>Dresses</b> \$7.00 and \$8.00 Dresses <b>\$4.98</b>	<b>50 Boy's Suits worth \$2.50</b> <b>\$1.69</b>  <b>\$3 HATS \$4</b> <b>\$1.98</b> \$5 and \$6 Hats <b>\$2.98</b>  <b>SHOES 15<sup>0</sup>/<sub>0</sub> AND 25<sup>0</sup>/<sub>0</sub> OFF</b> On Men's Women's and Children's <b>Shoes</b>	<b>Men's \$15.00 Suits \$10.00</b> Men's \$3.00 Hats <b>\$1.50</b> Men's 60c Suits <b>39c</b> Men's 50c Ties <b>39c</b> Men's 25c Ties <b>19c</b> Men's 50c Sox <b>35c</b> Men's 25c Sox <b>19c</b> Men's 10c Sox <b>7c</b> Men's 25c Suspenders <b>10c</b> Men's 5c Handkerchiefs <b>3c</b> Men's \$5.00 Pants <b>\$2.98</b> Men's \$2.50 Pants <b>\$1.75</b> Men's \$1.50 Pants <b>\$1.00</b>  <b>Men's \$3.00 Shoes \$19.8</b>	<b>Parasols</b> 25c children's parasols <b>19c</b>  <b>UMBRELLAS</b> \$1.25 Men's and Ladies' Umbrellas <b>89c</b>  <b>Rompers</b> Children's rompers <b>19c</b>  <b>Dressing Saques</b> Ladies' dressing saques <b>19c</b>  <b>Girl's Dresses</b> at greatly reduced prices
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The Big Double Store  
BRAINERD, MINN

# BUCHMAN'S

Mahlum Block  
Laurel & Broadway

## Read The Dispatch for the Mining News



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Practice Limited to  
**Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat**  
GLASSES FITTED CORRECTLY  
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**SPRING CHICKENS, SPRING LAMB**  
We Pay Highest Cash  
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Farm and Mineral Lands  
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**E. Z. BURGOYNE**  
Insurance and Rents  
209 South Sixth St.  
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**TURKISH BATHS**  
And Natatorium  
OPEN AT ALL HOURS  
512 Front Street

## For Sale

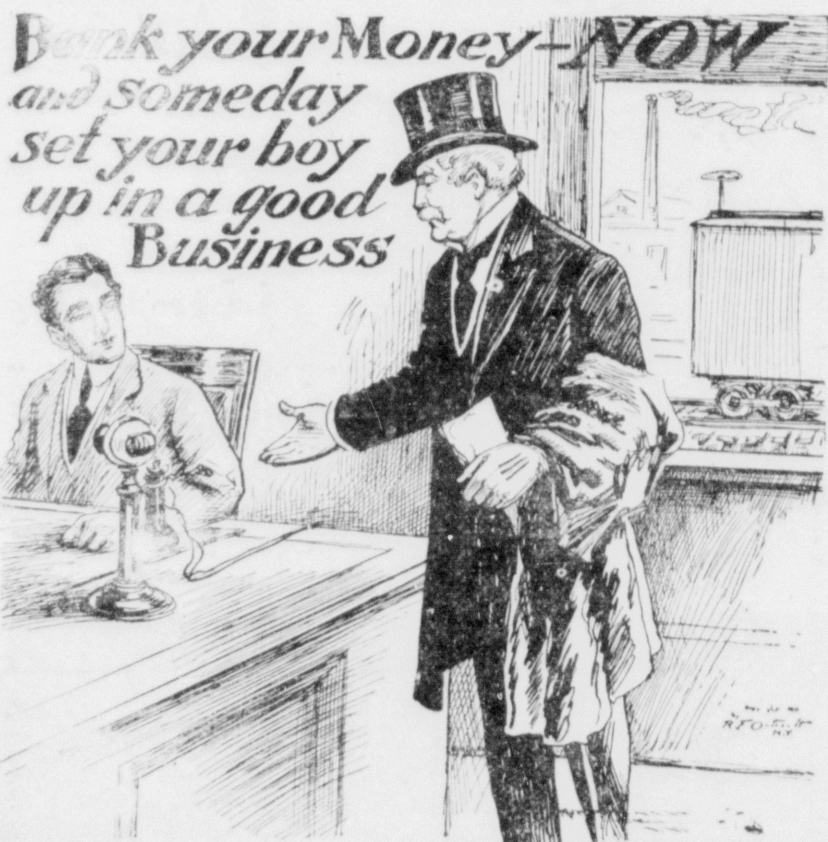
160 acres in Saskatchewan, Canada,  
two miles and a half from Parkman,  
a city on the main line of the Canadian  
Northern Ry. Said 160 acres  
has the very best of soil and is in the  
wheat belt of Canada. Forty acres  
broke and under cultivation. Price  
very reasonable.

**GUSTAV HALVERSON,**  
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205 Citizens State Bank Bldg.

## NORTHWESTERN HOSPITAL

**DR. JOSEPH NICHOLSON**  
Chief Surgeon

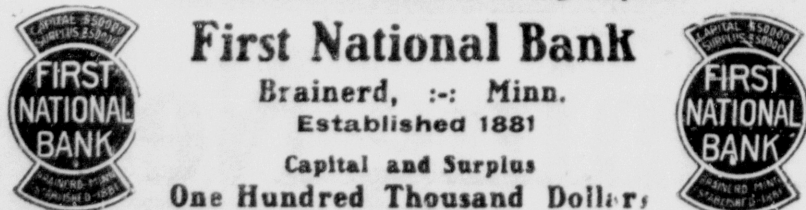
**DR. C. G. NORDIN** Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat  
Fitting of Glasses a Specialty  
Brainerd, Minnesota



It is the ambition of every father to see his boy some day securely  
fixed in a nice business. If you save money for no other purpose, why  
not begin now putting money in the bank for YOUR BOY'S FUTURE?  
Perhaps that same money that will set your boy up in business will make  
a comfortable old age for you.

Do YOUR banking with US.

We pay interest on Time and Savings Deposits



**First National Bank**

Brainerd, Minn.

Established 1881

Capital and Surplus

One Hundred Thousand Dollars

## THE BRAINERD DAILY DISPATCH

By Ingersoll & Wieland

### SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Month, Forty Cents  
One Year, strictly in advance, Four Dollars  
Office in Dispatch Building on 6th St.  
Entered at the post office at Brainerd,  
Minn., as second class matter

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1912.

Brainerd Weather Bureau  
Temperature taken by Theo.  
Miller, Cooperative Observer

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1912.

June 17, Maximum, 59 degrees.  
June 18—Minimum, 39 degrees.  
The U. S. weather bureau forecast  
is: "Fair tonight and Wednesday.  
Warmer west portion Wednesday."

It warmed up a trifle today, prob-  
ably some of the Chicago heat coming  
this way.

June, 1912, will go down in history  
as the coldest since weather bureau  
records were kept and along  
with that can be associated the hot-  
test political campaign the country  
has ever seen or probably ever will  
see.

The steam roller and the rough  
rider have been furnishing nearly all  
the excitement for some weeks and  
after the forces have locked horns  
and the smoke of battle has cleared  
away it is hoped that Adam Bede's  
"let us love one another" will be  
adopted as the slogan.

The Stillwater charter commission  
has decided to give that city a com-  
mission form of government. St.  
Cloud is trying it out along with  
many other cities and eventually it  
will be adopted by all cities looking  
for a solution to the various prob-  
lems and which are honest in the de-  
sire for good government.

Don't worry about another session  
of the legislature being convened to  
pass a reapportionment bill, for there  
is no more danger of it than there  
was that the special session just  
finished would give the measure their  
serious attention. The general pub-  
lic did not expect that the same men  
who turned the reapportionment mat-  
ter down in regular session would  
enact it in extraordinary session.

Now that Minnesota has a primary  
election law covering state offices and  
it is not necessary to have a con-  
vention nomination to be a candi-  
date the field is open to many who  
would not otherwise shine in the  
line light of possible governors and  
other state officials. Considerable  
publicity will be necessary in order  
that the masses may become familiar  
with the working of the new law  
which takes effect at once and in  
time to nominate state officers under  
its provisions for election in Novem-  
ber.

Brainerd is entertaining many  
strangers within her gates the pres-

ent week and the spirit of good fel-  
lowship and a royal good time is in  
evidence on all sides. Many prom-  
inent men in labor movements have  
honored the city by their presence  
and it is hoped that the memories  
carried away by these visitors will be  
of the kindest nature. "University  
Week" is also adding to the inter-  
est and the crowds that throng the  
streets give the appearance of a me-  
tropolis many times the normal size  
of Brainerd.

## LOCAL NEWS NOTES

M. J. Ries, dry goods, 209 7th St.  
George Trent went to Duluth this  
morning on matters of business.  
Judge LaMoore, of Niswau, is  
spending a couple of days in the city.

Porch Shades, all sizes, at Patek's,  
307th  
Ed. Rogers, of Walker, came down  
today to participate in the ball game  
this evening.

Modern heating and plumbing work  
guaranteed. D. M. Clark & Co. 11  
Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Houston, of  
Swarberg, are the guests of Mr. and  
Mrs. Louis Lee.

Miss Helga Olson returned home  
today after a week's visit with  
friends at Merrifield.

Grass and garden seed, new and  
fresh. D. M. Clark & Co. 255th  
Attorney Lindbergh, of Crosby, is  
attending to professional business at  
the court house today.

Mrs. George Morton and family left  
for St. Paul this afternoon after a  
visit with relatives here.

Mrs. Robert Archibald came in to-  
day from Deerwood to spend a short  
visit with her son, T. F. Olson.

So far, June has been the coldest  
in the history of the weather depart-  
ment of the state of Minnesota.

Awnings for stores and residences  
at D. M. Clark & Co. 255th

Mr. C. W. Woodruff and daughters,  
of Pequot, came down to take in some  
of the lectures at the opera house.

The Rev. E. Carlson, pastor of the  
Swedish Lutheran church, left for  
Little Falls this afternoon on church  
matters.

Lawn mowers sharpened, called  
for and delivered, by D. M. Clark &  
Co. 287th

Mrs. George Dippold, of Akeley,  
after a successful operation at the  
St. Joseph's hospital, returned to her  
home today.

Miss Tena Rudd, who has been  
visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Louis Lee  
and family, left for her home in Mar-  
tells, Wisconsin, today.

Most complete line of Eastman  
Kodaks and supplies at Skauge's drug  
company. 5th

W. F. Houk, state commissioner  
of labor, who has been in attendance

## "Dante's Inferno"

The Story of Hell

5 Big Reels—5000 feet

At the

**Empress**

TONIGHT

on the labor convention, left for St.  
Paul this afternoon.

Mr. Bert Olds, of Pequot, after a  
three weeks' stay in the city as jury-  
man, was dismissed and returned  
home this afternoon.

Schmidt's bottle beer, famous for  
quality. Order a case. Telephone  
164. John Coates Liquor Co. 208th

Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Carter and  
daughter, after a brief stay with Mr.  
and Mrs. W. Curtis, left for Ham-  
mond, Illinois this afternoon.

Miss Maud Hooper left for her  
home in Hutchinson, Minn., after  
spending the past week in rusticat-  
ing at the Lum cottage at Hubert.

Old Pilsner style Brainerd beer.  
Famous for quality and purity. De-  
livered to any part of the city. Phone  
213. 259th

Rev. S. T. Normann, city mission-  
ary of the Norwegian Lutheran Syn-  
od, who has been visiting with the  
Rev. Hougstad, left for St. Paul to-  
day.

Miss Hilda Slipp left for her home  
in St. Paul after spending a couple  
of weeks with her parents here. Miss  
Slipp is in training for a nurse at  
one of the St. Paul hospitals.

Brainerd Auditorium to rent for  
dances and public meetings. Apply  
to Keene & McFadden or Prof. Col-  
vin. 293th

C. A. Prentice, a well known resi-  
dent of this city, passed away this  
morning at his home, 409 Second  
avenue south, of diabetes. Funeral  
arrangements will be made later.

Mrs. Geo. Forsyth left for St. Paul  
with Mrs. Alice Sebring, who has  
been her guest for the past three  
weeks. Mrs. Sebring is on her way  
to her home in Washington, D. C.

The patrons of the city library will  
remember that it will not be open  
on Thursday afternoon, owing to the  
address on public libraries to be given  
at the opera house. It will be  
open in the evening.

Assembly dance every Thursday  
night at Brainerd Auditorium. Danc-  
ing lessons every Thursday afternoon  
and evening. Dancing taught in six  
hours by Prof. Colvin. 301th



## Welcome to "The Store of Quality"

The Dry Goods Store, The Garment Store, The White Front Store.

Our Pleasant Salespeople will be "Delighted", to show you the Pretty Things!

**The Geo. F. Murphy Co.**

Brainerd's Better Store.

## EMPRESS THEATRE

TONIGHT

"All Hope Abandon Ye who Enter Here"

## "DANTE'S INFERNO"

Devine Comedy and Masterpiece in Motion Photography

**Marvelous \$100,000 motion picture**

One Hundred Scenes—Nine Circles of Hell

**Lecture and special music**

The story of Hell and the immortal Dante, told in a most artistic and realistic manner, the  
great story of Hades, showing Dante and Virgil on their journey through the infernal regions

## A Noted Lecturer

During each exhibition of Dante's Inferno a lecturer will give a detailed explanation so that  
all may enjoy perfect understanding of this grand old masterpiece.

A real literary treat with Realistic, Living, Breathing effects,  
Endorsed by clergy, press and public.

**Five Big Reels—5,000 Feet**

**2 - - Shows Nightly - - 2**  
7:15 P. M. and 9:00 P. M.

All Children 10 cents

Adults 20 cents

Don't Miss this Wonderful Masterpiece, a marvel of beauty

## CROSBY, A MODEL TOWN

Electric Lights, Graded Streets, Ce-  
ment Walks, Water and  
Sewer System

## CROSBY IS GROWING RAPIDLY

Big Mining and Exploration Com-  
panies Have Their Headquar-  
ters in Crosby

Crosby, the model town of the Cuy-  
una range, is provided with electric  
lights, graded streets, cement walks,  
an up to date water system and a  
sewer system. The town is growing  
rapidly.

Large mining and exploration com-  
panies maintain their headquarters  
in Crosby. The big Rogers, Brown  
Ore company has its Cuyuna range  
offices in Crosby and from this cen-  
tral point directs its extensive opera-  
tions.

Crosby is progressive, alive and  
growing every day. Its citizens are  
energetic. It has a hotel, the Spald-  
ing, which enjoys a reputation for  
the finest meals served on the range.

The Soo line has a fine depot at  
Crosby and this railway serves a  
large section of the range. The res-  
idences in Crosby are the equal of  
towns ten times as old and ten times  
as large as Crosby. Its homes along  
Serpent lake are pointed out to sight-  
seers.

Crosby does not ask much, just a  
visit and it will convince you that its  
a town which bears out every state-  
ment made in advertising it.

### How's This

We offer One Hundred Dollars Re-  
ward for any case of Catarrh that can  
not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.  
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.  
We, the undersigned, have known F.  
J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and  
believe him perfectly honorable in all  
business transactions, and financially  
able to carry out any obligations made  
by him.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,  
Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.  
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken inter-  
nally, acting directly upon the blood and  
mucous surfaces of the system. Testi-  
monials sent free. Price, 75c per  
bottle. Sold by all druggists.  
Take Hall's Family Pills for consti-  
pation.

**BEST AND HEALTH TO MOTHER AND CHILD.**  
"Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP has been  
used for over SIXTY YEARS by MILLIONS  
of MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE  
TEETHING, WITH PERFECT SUCCESS. IT  
SOOTHES THE CHILD, SOFTENS THE GUMS,  
ALAYS ALL PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and  
is the best remedy for DIARRHOEA. It is ab-  
solutely harmless. Be sure and ask for "Mrs.  
Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other  
kind. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Thought.  
"But you can't make a machine that  
will think."  
"No," replied the inventor, "and I  
wouldn't if I could—if I thought it  
would think as some people do."—Chi-  
cago Record-Herald.

Will Disregard Instructions.  
Chicago, June 18.—Twenty-six of  
Georgia's twenty-eight delegates to  
the national convention, including all  
the negroes, went on record for Taft  
at the caucus of the delegation. Clark  
Grier and J. H. Boone, both white  
delegates, served notice that they in-  
tended to disregard their instructions  
and vote for Roosevelt.

### NILES & GORDON

Power Vacuum Cleaning

Leave orders at

Brockway & Parker's

Phone 71

## EAST BRAINERD MEAT MARKET

117 Kindred St. Phone 106

Only Home Grown Beef Sold

No Raise in Prices

Everything perfectly clean and  
sanitary.

### Sample Prices

Porterhouse Steaks per lb. . . . .18c  
Sirloin Steaks per lb. . . . .18c  
Round Steaks per lb. . . . .15c  
Pot Roasts per lb. . . . .12½c

Spring lamb and all other meats  
at correspondingly reasonable  
prices.

**C. W. KOERING, Prop.**

Two new ones at

## WHITE BROS.

1. The Automatic heat regulator and current saver  
**A-BEST-O ELECTRIC SAD IRON**

Come in and see it and let us explain its current saving  
feature and the automatic control which keeps it always  
at a certain heat.

2. **O-CEDAR POLISH OIL MOP**

The finest article known for cleaning and dusting highly  
polished floors and woodwork.

We be will pleased to let either article out on trial

**616 Laurel Street**

Phone 111

Night call 28 W

**B. C. McNAMARA**

Furniture and Undertaking

Imperial Block

Lady Assistant

Residence Flat 3 (Above Store)



## UNIVERSITY WEEK GOWNS IN INTEREST

Miss Elizabeth Wallace, of Chicago, and Mrs. Geo. E. Vincent entertain Large Audiences

### DRAMATIC CLUB SCORES SUCCESS

A Program Interesting to Farmers, is Given This Morning With Few Farmers Present

Two large and appreciative audiences were most interestingly entertained at the opera house yesterday afternoon. Miss Elizabeth Wallace, teacher of Romance Languages of the University of Chicago, gave a very exhaustive and eloquent interpretation of Rostrand's "Chanticleer," which held the audience completely during the one hour and a quarter of its delivery. Miss Wallace possesses a finely modulated voice, splendid mental quickening when some of the finer passages of the play with which she dwelt called it forth, and a striking personality. Leaving out the purely local allusions of the play, she clearly brought out the beauties of the play in clear colors and with an analysis that comes only after years of close study to such themes. She was loudly applauded at the close of her effort.

Notwithstanding the audience had listened to two speakers before Mrs. George E. Vincent, wife of President Vincent of the state university, was introduced, she completely captivated her audience with her illustrated travelogue on "Guatemala."

Mrs. Vincent certainly possesses an original style in putting things so that you are compelled to listen. It was quite refreshing to hear a lecture of the kind out of the copied Stoddardesque form. While she cannot be said to speak with the velocity of her talented husband, she is certainly fluent, cogent and amazingly interesting. The whole lecture scintillated with wit, humor, retort, and what may be termed rhetorical spice. It seemed as though a breeze was blowing from Guatemala and its coffee plantations, pine apple bushes and rich banana groves, and it opened your ears and eyes to take it all in.

Mrs. Vincent appeared on the platform clad in the picturesque garb of a Spanish senorita of that south America otitarchy, and the lecture was illuminated with stereopticon views, which the lecturer had taken herself, some of which had been taken secretly because they were forbidden by the authorities.

Mrs. Vincent gave the entire lecture without notes, save a brief introduction and conclusion, and it was in a conversational tone of voice which gave added charm to its delivery.

She dwelt briefly upon the government, topography, religion, customs

and social life generally of Guatemala, interspersing it with personal experiences, some of the same being amusing, others uncomfortable, while others were quite out of the ordinary, but all of which were told in the spirit in which they happened.

Those who were not present certainly missed a lecture of the most enjoyable kind.

At the opera house last night a crowded house was delighted with the Dramatic club of the state university in their presentation of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice."

It seemed to be a fitting climax to the first day of the six days' program which has been brought to the citizens of Brainerd, and the deep interest shown by the audience at last evening's drama, from the rise of the first curtain to the closing words of Portia and Gratiano. "It is almost morning, and yet, you are not satisfied with these events at full," and the drop of the last curtain on the last scene, was evidence enough that they had certainly carried their hearers with them and left a deep impression.

The players were letter proof and played beyond the reach of criticism for amateurs, and unless it had been certified that all who took part were bona fide students of the university before the comedy commenced, it would be hard to believe that Miss Enza Zeller, who played the part of Portia, and Robert Wilson, who acted the role of Shylock, had not been before the public professionally for several years playing the same characters. It was presented in a most creditable manner, and the dramatic club need offer no apologies.

We have not the time to give an intended criticism of each in the cast of the characters they presented owing to lack of space; but it fully covers the ground when it is said that it was ably presented, both in costuming and acting.

The audience was comprised of all classes, and a delegation of some 250 of the delegates to the State Federation of Labor were the guests of honor and occupied the center of the play house.

The following was the cast: Shylock, Robert Wilson; Bassanio, Henry Doermann; Antonio, Don Wilson; Gratiano, William Hodson; Lorenzo, Frank Quinn; Salarino, Paul Thomas; Duke of Venice, Albert Shieley; Tubal, Walter Brown; Gobbo, Eugene Bibb; Old Gobbo, Albert Shieley; Stephano, Henry Davis; Portia, Miss Enzon Alton Zeller; Herisla, Miss Helen Rogers; Jessica, Miss Lilian Seyffred.

### Tuesday Morning

Mr. N. E. Chapman, Minnesota's state poultry specialist, gave an interesting address this morning on "The Care and Management of Poultry," and "The Marketing of Poultry Products," to a small audience this morning at 9:30, and it would have paid all those interested



# Announcement

## Our Midsummer Garment Sale

The "Michael's" garment sales have become a big feature with the women of this vicinity. The excellency of the garments offered and the big price reductions demand the attention of economical women.

The season is here when we place every surplus garment on sale at not simply a small reduction but, in most instances, at just the price we believe will force a sale regardless whether we take a loss or not.

Our particular bargains are in ladies' suits, dresses, rain coats and fine tailored coats and in children's coats. A detailed description of the garments offered will be left at your door. Look for it and read it carefully. You'll come then, if you can use a garment.

*H. Michael Co.*

in such things to have been on hand to have heard him. The speaker said in part: "What we are aiming to do in this movement, is to get the farmers and poultry raisers of Crow Wing and the adjoining counties to get ready for the industrial development that will come with a rush upon them in a few years. Some farmers and poultry raisers do not seem to have awakened to the fact that there is going to be a large demand for poultry products sooner than they expect. The last government statistics relative to Crow Wing county tells us that there are 1118 farms in this county, and only 34 chickens on each farm, and it should be raised to 150 at least. There is no more valuable surroundings for profitable poultry raising anywhere in this state than hereabouts. The average hen pays from 74 to 169 per cent on her valuation. The average hen pays for her keep by giving from 120 to 140 eggs each year. One of our own poultry raisers at Gull lake, Mr. White, from records correctly kept from a flock of 800 chickens averages 120 each year. Thirty hens will equal the profit of an average Jersey cow. Crow Wing farmers should realize that there will be as great a market here as there is today in Duluth for poultry products, and they should wake up to their great opportunity.

Mr. Chapman seems to be a master in the art and science of poultry propaganda, and he knows how to put the truths he advocates in a presentable and profitable way.

Professor F. L. Washburn, state entomologist, gave an address on "Our Insect Friends and Foes," and illustrated his address with some very fine charts. He briefly discussed the departmental work of the state relative to insect life generally, dwelling particularly on the foes of the farmer and the truck gardener and the destructive work they do to their handiwork.

The fly, grasshopper, cabbage worm, raddish maggot, cucumber beetle, and their pestiferous damage, and dozens of other foes of grain, vegetables, fruits, etc., came in for a scathing arraignment. He had much to say of the helpful influence of birds who were butchers of insects that did much harm, and also those who did damage. It was a lecture of great interest and contained much useful information. The lecturer strongly advocated the farmer to send away for the state bulletins which give the latest findings in this scientific department of the state.

The program to be carried out each day by those who planned the University week schedule evidently provided well. It is to be observed and appreciated that each day brings to the public something new and up to date. The program brings each day a long list of the most practical and useful, as well as things dramatic and intellectually inspiring for the evening lectures.

Wednesday is recognized on the program as "Public Health Day," and the program is full of good things. The following program will be given on Wednesday, and the young people particularly are invited:

9:30-10:15—"War Against the White Plague," Mr. A. R. Blakey, for the State Board of Health.  
10:15-11:00—"Provision for the Protection of Public Health in Minnesota," Dr. H. W. Hill, Edidmologist of the State Board of Health.  
11:00-11:45—"Schoolhouse Construction," Professor F. H. Bass, de-

partment of municipal and sanitary engineering, University of Minnesota.

### AFTERNOON

2:00-2:45—"Fighting Contagion," Dr. H. W. Hill, State Board of Health.  
2:45-3:30—"Anti-Tuberculosis," Professional Nurse.

3:30-4:30—Reading Hour, Miss Harriet Hetland.  
4:30-5:15—"Municipal Public Works," Professor F. H. Bass.

### EVENING

8:00 P. M.—Dramatic Recital: "Polly of the Circus" or "The Dawn of a Tomorrow," Miss Harriet Hetland, Minneapolis School of Music, Oratory and Dramatic Art.

### DEATH OF A PIONEER

Michael Maloney, For Almost 30 Years a Resident of Brainerd, Passed Away Today

Michael Maloney, aged 73, passed away early this morning, his demise being due to heart disease. He had previously always been in good health, the only failing he had being an eye trouble. The deceased was well known in Brainerd where he had made his residence the last 30 years.

Mr. Maloney was born in Ireland and came to Brainerd about the year 1883. He was married at Holyoke, Mass., to Miss Mary Ragen. To them five children were born, four boys, James, Frank J., Thomas and Joseph Maloney and one girl, Miss Nellie Maloney.

The funeral services will be held at nine o'clock on Thursday morning at St. Francis Catholic church, the Rev. J. J. A'Mahoney officiating. Interment will be in Evergreen cemetery.

The deceased had worked for years in the Northern Pacific railway shops and consequently had a wide acquaintance. He was a devout member of the Catholic church and attended church regularly. The many friends of the family extend their sincere sympathy to sad bereavement suffered by the widow and children.

### Judge Warner Lectures

Charley Hill, of Southeast Brainerd, a Finnish youth of 11 years of age, was up in the municipal court this morning before Judge Warner accused of being found with a stolen bicycle in his possession. Judge Fleming looked after the state's interests in the matter, and Jay Henry Long appeared for the boy.

The bicycle was the property of S. P. Coffrain, the local barber, who, on his usual morning exercise, had left the bicycle standing by the tie plant about three weeks ago but on return found that some one had taken it. After a three weeks' search the boy was found with the bicycle in his possession, and claimed by way of defense this morning that he with some other boys had found it by the roadside in the vicinity and thinking it ownerless had taken it home. Captain Squires of the police department apprehended the boy with the bicycle and arrested him. The court went fully into the case, and after a well pointed lecture to the youth, dismissed him.

LOST—Black handbag trimmed with Jet. Between 2nd and 3rd Ave Friday. Please return 323 2nd Ave. Reward. 1213

### IT TAKES TO ADVERTISE

## NEWS OF THE SHIPPING MINES

Kennedy Mine Near Cuyuna Shipping Approximately 3,500 Tons a Day

### THOMPSON MAY SHIP SOON

Five Ship Loads of Cuyuna Ore Have Gone Down the Great Lakes to the Furnaces

The Kennedy mine of the Rogers, Brown Ore Co. at Cuyuna shipped last year 147,500 tons of ore. On the stock pile at the beginning of the year were 100,000 tons. Loading from this stockpile by steam shovel commenced two weeks ago, 55 to 65 cars being loaded daily. Seven hundred tons or 18 cars of ore are daily hoisted from the mine. The Kennedy ships approximately 3,500 tons a day. During the season, said H. J. Kruse, the superintendent of the Rogers Brown Ore Co., the mine expects to ship 200,000 tons. 225 men are employed.

The Armour No. 1 is shipping five cars a day. 125 men are employed at the present. The Armour No. 2 is shipping five cars a day. Ore and rock trestles are being built. Mine No. 2 has the larger hoisting apparatus and skips. 150 men are employed. These mines are located north of Ironton.

The Meacham is in shape to ship whenever occasion requires it. The Thompson may ship within a few months. These mines are near Crosby and Ironton.

Five ship loads of ore have been sent this season to the furnaces down the Great Lakes.

### ARE BALL PLAYERS TOO

The University Glee Club May Play With Brainerd During the Week

The Minnesota University Glee club who will sing in this city on Saturday evening as a finale to University week, comprises a number of real ball players. Thus far along their itinerary they have been playing ball with local teams wherever they could arrange a game. Brainerd, it is believed, will have the opportunity of trying their skill with this fast aggregation when they arrive on Saturday, and those who have seen the Minnesota University players say that the Brainerd baseball players will have to go some to beat them.

The manager of the Brainerd team is endeavoring to arrange a game and announcement of the hour of playing will be announced later.

### Notice

Owners and keepers of dogs are required by ordinance 195, to pay a license of \$1.00 for male and \$2.00 for female dogs, on or before June 1st of each year.

Penalty for violations of this ordinance is \$5 to \$10 or not exceeding 10 days in city jail.

V. N. RODERICK,  
City Clerk.

### An Investment That Failed.

The pious fraud was being hustled along a highway of hades. "There's some terrible mistake about this," he said. "Why, I've given enough money to the church to buy the best seat in heaven."—Life.

## The Dispatch for the Best Printing

AT THE

# GRAND

TONIGHT

## "The Goddess of Sagebrush Gulch"

A story of the Golden West, by the Biograph Company

## "The Pink Pajama Girl"

A very catchy and pretty Vitagraph G. M. Anderson

## "The Sheriff and His Man"

Magnificent Essany Drama, featurth Comedy that is sure to please

**Billy Vernon**

Will Sing

"TAKE ME AWAY ON THE HANDLEBARS"

ILLUSTRATED

"ALICE"

SPOTLIGHT

ADULTS 10 CENTS

CHILDREN 5 CENTS

## Dandruff? Go To Your Doctor

Falling Hair Dandruff  
Ayer's Hair Vigor promptly destroys the germs that cause falling hair. It nourishes the hair-bulbs, restores them to health. The hair stops falling out, grows more rapidly.  
**DOES NOT COLOR THE HAIR**  
J. C. Ayer Company, Lowell, Mass.

## Bohn Syphon Refrigerators

Insure the highest perfection in appearance, construction and utility

## When You Buy Get the Best

Of refrigerators, especially as there is nothing more important than to have clean, sanitary food compartments. Ice boxes and refrigerators at prices from \$6.00 to \$48.00.

We sell only reliable Merchandise

## D. M. CLARK & CO.

**FURNITURE** **IRON EXCHANGE** **HARDWARE**  
**Funeral Directors** **Heating and Plumbing**



Phone Your Orders  
For  
**Michael's Jersey Cream**  
217 J  
**Cream Will be Delivered**

Michael's Jersey cream will be delivered hereafter and all who wish this cream must phone or send their orders direct to the dairy. All orders must be in by 9:30 in the morning. This cream is produced under sanitary conditions which accounts for its remaining sweet longer than the average. This cream is much thicker than the legal test making it ideal whipping cream. Only a limited amount of this cream is obtainable and first orders received will be filled.

**THE W. W. MICHAEL DAIRY**



So light running that your "youngest" can now mow the lawn without help.

**KEEN KUTTER** Mowers are fast cutting and easy running because of the double gear and the fine ball bearings. A **KEEN KUTTER** will last longer than any mower on the market and is easily kept keen and sharp. To sharpen, merely reverse the blades and they sharpen themselves. A cheap mower will cost more in the end on account of repairs, will not do the work properly and will require twice as much labor.

Prices, \$6.75 to \$15.00.

Other Mowers from \$3.00 up.

## Slipp-Gruenhagen Co.

"The House Of Quality"

Phone 104

217-219, Seventh St. So.



## WORK FOR THE NEXT CONGRESS AND THE NEXT ADMINISTRATION

Perennial Tariff Question and Other Problems Will Be Left For It.

Parcels Post, Banking and Currency Legislation and Other Live Issues.

THE problems which the next congress and the next administration will be called on to face are beginning to become clear.

The closer this session of congress comes to adjournment the more distinctly it is possible to outline these problems.

The hopes of those who, earlier in the session, had faith that the tariff problem would, to a partial extent, be solved this session have been dissipated. When this session of congress winds up the curious puzzle probably will be as far from solution as before. Even if one or two bills for revision of schedules are passed they will be makeshifts, and the same subjects will require further consideration in the next congress.

The performance of the senate regulars on the bill for revision of the metal schedule, wherein they assented themselves or refrained from voting on this schedule, letting the Democratic bill pass and insuring a veto, shows the difficulty of getting anything done in the revision line.

The truth seems to be that plenty of Democrats in congress and plenty of Republicans do not want the tariff issue removed. They want to use it in the campaign. And not only will it be the favorite topic for hundreds of campaign orators next fall, but when the next administration comes in on March 4, 1913, it will have to grapple with the old, old subject, may have to call another extra session to consider it and, in the event there is no extra session, will have to direct the attention of congress to it at the regular session in December, 1913. Neither the successor to Mr. Taft nor the Sixty-third congress can escape wrestling with this hairy but extremely live subject.

In Way of Other Pressing Issues.

One reason why many men in congress who have hoped to see progress toward solution of the tariff made at this session are disappointed is that they understand clearly the difficulty so long as the tariff "is looming" of getting adequate consideration of other questions which are pressing for consideration. For instance, weeks and months have been consumed this session in talking tariff that might well have been devoted to the trust and corporation problem. This problem has not been entirely neglected, but it is nowhere near solution. It will go over to the next administration.

Then there is the question of banking and currency legislation. Even the enthusiasts who at the beginning of this session hoped to see a new law on banking and currency have lost hope that anything will be passed, either at this session or the short session. The result is they are devoting much energy to preparing for the new administration and the new congress. A great deal of work is being done to organize sentiment for banking and currency reform in the Sixty-third congress. This work is being done by elements friendly to the plan of a national reserve association, either the Aldrich plan or something akin to it. It has not been hard to hold in check this winter and spring the movement for this reform. This is so because of the timidity of most members of house and senate about having anything to do with currency and banking questions in a presidential year.

Comparatively few members have given any serious study to the questions involved, and consequently only a few are willing "to do it now." But with the emergency currency law about to expire by limitation when the new administration begins, March 4, 1913, it will not be possible to escape banking and currency reform much longer. True, the emergency currency measure might be extended for a year or two, and it is likely this will be attempted.

Parcels Post.

A fourth large subject that is looming up over the heads of congress more and more impressively is parcels post. Powerful sentiment for the parcels post is driving congress, reluctantly, to take this question up seriously. The house in the postoffice bill put in an experimental proposition for parcels post on rural routes.

The senate is showing a tendency to pass a parcels post bill, but the session is being crowded so hard toward a close that it is not expected to do so. And if the session closes with only the experimental proposition provided for parcels post will demand consideration more strongly than ever in 1913. It is the conviction of most members of congress that the issue cannot be avoided much longer.

It looks now as if a bill for the government of the canal zone and the regulation of tolls would be passed before this session closes. Congress believes public sentiment will not be patient in face of failure to act. But if legislation is passed it will doubtless not be permanent. It will rather be a temporary measure, a makeshift, an experiment. The next administration and the Sixty-third congress will have the Panama canal problem on its hands. In fact, this question will be a lasting one. It is not likely to be settled until the canal is in operation and experience has furnished some guide as to the wise course to pursue.

Plenty of Work Ahead.

The tariff, the corporations, banking and currency, parcels post, the canal—these things will be sufficient to give the next president and the coming congress plenty to rack their brains over. But these really be but a small part of the important problems which will go over or be thrust over past the elections and past the end of this congress. The vexing question of anti-injunction legislation also may go over.

Other matters of proposed legislation

which are not near a settlement and which will demand consideration after March 4, 1913, are conservation in various phases, the granting of pensions to supernumerary government employees, regulation of cold storage, the proposed establishment of a department of labor, the industrial education measure, the resolution to amend the constitution so as to extend the term of the president to six years and make him ineligible to re-election.

## HOME OF AMERICAN ACADEMY IN ROME

Plans Finished For Building Which J. P. Morgan Gave.

COST PLACED AT \$200,000.

Will Be Ready For Occupancy In Less Than Two Years—W. K. Vanderbilt, James Stillman and Henry C. Frick Contributors to Endowment Fund.

Plans for the new building of the American academy at Rome have been completed, and work has already been begun on the site presented for the purpose by J. Pierpont Morgan. This announcement was made by the building committee, which consists of Theodore N. Ely, professor James C. Egebert of Columbia university and William A. Boring, the chairman. The Roman art commission has approved the details of the structure, and it is believed that in two years and probably sooner the building will be ready for occupancy.

At present the academy occupies the Villa Aurelia, which was bequeathed by Mrs. Clara J. Heyland as a memorial to her parents and to encourage the study and practice of fine arts. The villa occupies a commanding position on the summit of the Janiculum hill, the highest point in the city. The grounds cover three acres fronting on the Via Garibaldi, and surrounding the property is one of the parks of Rome, which prevents encroachments.

Pleasantly Situated.

Opposite is another little park, the property of the academy, through which runs the aqueduct stream, the Aqua Marcia, which feeds the St. Paul fountain. Adjacent to this is the property which Mr. Morgan presented to the academy and upon which the new building will be erected. It will be used to house the students, painters, sculptors and architects. There will be studies for the men in the classical school, dormitories, club rooms and a large library.

The cost of the building and the improvements will amount to about \$200,000. A forecourt will front on the Via Garibaldi, in the rear of which will be a grand staircase leading to a cloistered court somewhat similar in appearance to the Farnese palace. The structure will be of two stories in front and three in the rear.

The death of Francis D. Millet, who was lost on the Titanic, deprived the academy of its secretary, who was in charge of the entire establishment in Rome. At a recent meeting of the board of trustees it was decided to make a change in the method of administration until the new buildings are completed and Professor Jesse Benedict Carter, who is in charge of the school of classical studies in Rome, has been appointed representative of the academy to take charge of the improvements on the Janiculum hill, to act as fiscal agent and to study the development of the combined schools of fine arts and classical studies which will eventually be housed in the new building.

Those In Charge.

Professor Carter went to Rome from Princeton and has been in charge of the school of classical studies for several years. His elevation will in no way affect the administration of the school of fine arts, which will remain in charge of Director Gorham P. Stevens for the present.

The gift of the site for the new building is only one of Mr. Morgan's contributions to the academy. Other well known men who have contributed to its endowment fund are Henry Walters, W. K. Vanderbilt, James Stillman and Henry C. Frick. Harvard university also donated a considerable sum, and \$100,000 was raised as a memorial to the late Charles F. McKim. By his will he left to it his estate, amounting to about \$200,000, subject to the life interest of his daughter.

The academy grew out of the American school of architecture, which was organized in 1895 by a group of architects, painters and sculptors, who had been engaged in planning the Columbian exposition. They wished to continue their pleasant associations and have a place through which they could be in direct touch with each other. It was first a stock company, but was incorporated as a national institution by congress in 1907. Competitions in painting, sculpture and architecture were held in this country each year, and the three successful competitors were sent to the academy for three years, with an annual allowance of \$1,000.

Placing the Blame.

She—You used to be a healthy man. He—Yes; I had a strong constitution before the doctors amended it.

## The Schemers

A Case Where the Little God Cupid Takes a Hand

By CLARISSA MACKIE

The piazza of the summer hotel was decked with white and colored gowns relieved here and there by the more somber hues of men's garments. At Seahurst there was a proportion of one male guest to every seventeen of the opposite sex. Polly Skinner had figured it out on the back of a picture postcard she had just received from Dick Westford who should have been there if he had not loved the Maine woods better.

"Think of his impudence!" complained Polly to a group of her friends in a corner of the piazza. "I wrote to him that it was lovely down here on Mizzen island, and he merely sends this kodak postcard showing himself sitting around a camp fire with half a dozen perfectly stunning looking men, all wearing flannel shirts and looking contented and happy, without a single girl in sight!" She passed the card around for inspection.

"I suppose everything is very messy there," remarked Bell Sears after a casual glance at the pictured group.

Ella Frond balanced her slender form on the piazza railing and looked pettishly over toward a group of married women, whose husbands sat in tamed submission near by reading the morning papers.

Polly was figuring rapidly on the postal card Dick Westford had sent, and it was then that she announced her statistical figures.

"Just fancy, girls; there's just one man to every seventeen women in this hotel!"

"Did you count in Billy Pinckney?"

"Of course I did," laughed Polly.

"Well, he hardly counts, he is so girly," complained Lily Deane. "He actually asked me to show him how to embroider, said he'd always wanted to try it, it looked so fascinating."

"What did you say?"

"I promised to give him a lesson this morning. And here he comes now, the bore!"

Lily looked up and smiled in sweet contradiction as Billy Pinckney drew near.

He was a soft looking youth with pale hair, a long nose and kittenish manners. His clothes were remarkable for their color harmonies and their variety. Now he was wearing a suit of pale blue flannel with shirt to match and a ring on one white hand with a turquoise sunk deep in the gold.

He was a dream in blue.

"Ah, Miss Lily," he murmured gently, with a significant glance around the group of maidens, "we have an engagement to sit on the beach, I believe?"

"Certainly, Mr. Pinckney. Excuse me, girls," and Lily dropped her embroidery in her silken bag, slung the ribbons over her arm and departed toward the sandy beach.

The five remaining girls watched the couple out of sight, and then they exchanged glances.

"We have come to this pass," said Polly solemnly, "when even the attentions of Billy Pinckney are looked on with envy. Nay, don't expostulate, girls, I feel that way myself. I'd rather go walking with Billy and listen to his inanities and shudder at his lavender and pale blue flannels than sit here and gossip with you! There, don't you all feel the same way? All in favor say aye."

"Aye!" they shrieked in chorus.

"We are desperate. Some fine day Billy Pinckney will propose to one of us, as is his habit, and through sheer ennui one of us will accept him."

"Lily!" shuddered Bell, with a glance over her shoulder at a talkative group of elderly women. "Imagine having Mrs. Pinckney for a mother-in-law!"

"Don't worry," laughed Amy Wrenn from the hammock. "Mrs. Pinckney would never permit it to go as far as that."

"How could she stop it?" asked Bell.

"Trust her cleverness. She wouldn't make a big fuss and bother over the engagement—oh, no! She'd be perfectly sweet and lovely and all that, but she would invite a whole lot of men down here to cut Billy out. She knows he wouldn't stand a chance beside any other man," declared Amy contemptuously.

"Why not do it?" asked Polly coolly.

"Do what?"

"One of us become engaged to Billy, or, at least, all of us pay him so much attention that Mrs. Pinckney will become alarmed and send for help of some sort. I wonder what she would really do?" Polly's cheeks were pink with mischievous excitement.

"She would communicate with Billy's nearest male relative—and mercy!" Amy Wrenn suddenly sat up straight and beckoned her four companions to a secret conference. When the heads were close together she whispered, "Did you know that Dick Westford was Billy's own cousin and the nearest male relative as well as the financial agent and confidential adviser of the Widow Pinckney and her fair son?"

"No," cried Bell, smothering a desire to laugh.

"Yes," asserted Amy, with a glance at Polly's flaming cheeks. "If Mrs. Pinckney sends for Dick he may come and bring all of his friends to put us to rout."

"Oh, joy!" murmured Ella Frond, and the other girls echoed her words. Only Polly Skinner was quite silent. She didn't object to the scheme, for she knew that Billy Pinckney was immune from real sentiment, for he was the son of his mother, and Mrs. Pinckney was as cold and unsympathetic as a block of marble.

And Polly did want Dick Westford to come, only somehow she'd rather he came because he wanted to be there with her and not because Mrs. Pinckney sent for him.

Still, it was taking a long chance on Mrs. Pinckney sending for Dick Westford, but the plan was worth trying, for Seahurst was deadly dull without any men around.

For a week there was plenty of excitement at the Seahurst hotel. To begin with, our five girls completely monopolized Billy Pinckney and showered so much undivided attention upon the pale youth that his head was quite turned.

"I'm the whole cheese here," he grinned to his adoring mother one evening, and that horrified lady put up her long-gorgette and stared at him.

"William, my son," she gasped, "never, never use such language in my presence again. As for receiving attention from the girls in this house, you mustn't take it seriously, for remember you are the only man here at present."

Billy was silent. His mother's insinuation stung him to the quick. He would prove to her that it was himself and not his sex that attracted. He would pick out one girl, and that girl would be the prettiest and the wildest and the one he liked best. It would be Polly Skinner.

Thereafter the group of schemers found their plans taken out of their hands by no less a person than Billy himself. He would have none of them except Polly, and Polly was sacrificed upon the altar for their general good.

"I heard Mrs. Pinckney say last night that there was safety in numbers," remarked Belle Sears. "Somebody had spoken of Billy's sudden popularity boom."

"So I'm to be the burnt offering?" demanded Polly indignantly. "Why, I like him less than any of you do."

"You're a sun burnt offering, and you look like a dear. Run along, honey; there's your Billy waiting for you. All he needs is a pink parasol to become a pink dream!" laughed Ella, giving Polly a push toward the waiting cavalier.

Polly went.

The next day Billy Pinckney shocked his mother by announcing that he wanted to marry Polly Skinner and if he couldn't he would just as soon die as not.

"Have you asked her, dear?" faltered Mrs. Pinckney.

"Not yet, mother, but I'm going to tonight," he declared, thankful that she had not objected more strenuously.

"Promise me one thing, William," she said solemnly. "Wait just one week before you ask Polly Skinner to marry you."

"Why?" he demanded impatiently.

"Because I ask it of you."

"All right, I promise, but I shan't change my mind," he threatened as he left the room.

Mrs. Pinckney smiled, because she had lived with Billy for many years and knew him to be impressionable. Almost any other of the girls would have done for Billy, and she might have reluctantly submitted, for all were well to do save Polly Skinner. Billy must have a rich wife.

She drew a sheet of note paper before her and wrote to Dick Westford. She mentioned Polly Skinner's name. She marked the envelope "Please forward," and she attached a special delivery stamp. She mailed it immediately and sat down to wait for Dick's coming. There was a whole week before Billy's promise would become null and void.

Three days afterward the five conspirators were sitting in their accustomed corner of the hotel piazza.

"Where has Billy been today?" asked Ella Frond, stifling a yawn. "I haven't seen him tagging after you, Polly. Have you sent him away?"

"Not I," declared Polly, watching the approaching hotel bus with wistful eyes. "I went for a solitary walk this morning and surprised him walking with the pretty chambermaid from our floor. He was helping her carry a basket of linen to the hand laundry across the field."

"Billy Pinckney!" shrieked her companions in chorus.

Polly nodded. "After all our time and trouble," she sighed.

The hotel bus was loaded with passengers from the 6 o'clock train. The married women buzzed forward to greet their husbands; the unmarried women looked wistfully at the mass of blue serge and gray tweed elbows that projected from the crowded vehicle.

The men streamed out from the bus. There were many—more than usual. The girls grew interested. Polly Skinner's eyes widened and looked like stars. The biggest and tallest of the invading army was Dick Westford.

The other girls recognized him at the same moment.

"Our scheme has worked," whispered Ella Frond.

"He has brought all the campers," squealed Amy Wrenn.

"Oh, joy!" murmured Bell Sears.

"Ah," breathed Lily Deane, "one apiece!"

Just before dinner Dick Westford came to Polly and caught her in a dim corner of the piazza. He took both her hands in his and looked into her eyes.

"I love you, Polly," he said simply and truthfully.

"I'm glad, Dick," said Polly softly. And they never gave a thought to Billy Pinckney, who at that very moment was eloping with the pretty chambermaid.

RESULTS ON THE DIAMOND

American Association.

Toledo 8, Minneapolis 6.

Kansas City 6, Columbus 0.

Standing of the Clubs—Toledo, .672; Columbus, .656; Minneapolis, .623; Kansas City, .508; St. Paul, .406; Indianapolis, .397; Milwaukee, .381; Louisville, .356.

National League.

New York 5, Pittsburgh 4.

Cincinnati 3, Boston 4, 0.

Brooklyn 3, St. Louis 1.

Standing of the Clubs—New York, .792; Pittsburgh, .563; Cincinnati, .556; Chicago, .553; Philadelphia, .444; St. Louis, .426; Brooklyn, .362; Boston, .327.

American League.

Boston 4, Chicago 1.

Standing of the Clubs—Boston, .648; Washington, .611; Chicago, .589; Philadelphia, .571; Detroit, .464; Cleveland, .451; New York, .354; St. Louis, .288.

## The Architect

He Worked Harmoniously With the Decorator

By F. A. MITCHEL

A girl—twenty or thereabout—was walking through the halls and rooms of a country mansion. It was all very dingy, and some parts were dilapidated. The furniture was old, and there were a few valuable antique pieces. In her hand the girl carried a notebook in which from time to time she made memoranda, looking at walls, ceiling, corners, window curtains.

While thus engaged there came a rap on the old brass knocker without. No one was in the house except herself, so she went to the front door and threw it open. A man in a dirt colored suit stood on the porch with his back to her, evidently surveying the place which had been obviously neglected. The smaller trees and shrubbery had not been trimmed for a long while. The walks were overgrown with weeds, and here and there a broken limb was hanging from a tree. Hearing the door open, the man turned and, seeing a young woman in the opening, instinctively raised his hat.

"Beg pardon," he said. "Is the caretaker about?"

"There is no caretaker."

"What—no caretaker?"

"Not that I know of."

The man stood thinking for a few moments, the girl waiting for him to proceed.

"I'm going to look over the house with a view to certain changes."

"Sent by the agent?"

"No; the owner."

The girl didn't like to admit him without a voucher, and she didn't like to refuse him admittance.

"I am commissioned," she said, "to lay out a plan for decoration and superintend the work. If you are to do the same with regard to the changes in the building I suppose that is no reason why you should not take advantage of my being here to let you in."

"Thank you very much. We may gain something in the matter of effect by looking the house over together."

"How?"

"Why, there should be harmony between the construction and the decoration."

"I see. Perhaps something may be gained, as you suggest."

They entered the main hall, passed through the lower rooms, then upstairs, then down again, the man looking for spaces fitted for enlargement, the woman laying out a scheme for decoration.

"I presume," said the man, "that you are acting professionally here."

In reply she handed him a card on which was engraved "Edna J. Strang, Decorator."

They fell to talking of a scheme for the principal suit of rooms on the main floor. She laid out one, and he asked her how another he suggested would do—dark green for one room, a golden tan for another. She said the effect would be too somber. "Not with white woodwork?" he insisted. She caught his idea and looked at him surprised.

"I thought you were merely an architect," she continued.

"Didn't I tell you that architecture and decoration go together?"

She pouted. She had been engaged to decorate the house, and this "builder" had suggested a scheme of colors that she felt obliged to adopt. Another faculty she noticed in him that proved his artistic taste. As they passed through the rooms he pronounced the pictures hanging on the walls dabs. One or two he pointed out as exceptions, and Miss Strang knew he was right.

The architect finished his inspection and went away, but the next morning he reappeared with a roll of paper on which he had laid out plans for alterations. For awhile he busied himself with these plans, at the same time inspecting the places where the alterations were to be made, making notes and changes. Then he joined the decorator to suggest the color scheme for the rooms opening into those he proposed to add. In every case she was surprised at his knowledge of the subject and his taste.

Then she found herself sitting in an easy chair while he sat in another in one of the big drawing rooms listening to him while he talked of art, of music, of sculpture, of painting, indicating by his words that he was an adept in all. He admitted to have been abroad, and she was astonished at the variety of information he had picked up on his trip. Then they fell to talking again of the owner of the place.

"I have heard," he said, "that he is fixing up this place to settle in; that he is tired of wandering; that his tastes are really domestic and he is going to marry. I think there must be something in this, for I can't see why he should care to live alone in a place like this."

"Did you hear he is engaged?"

"No, but I did hear that he didn't propose to select a wife from among the high fliers with whom he has been accustomed to hobnob."

"I should think he would wish one of his own class."

"It depends upon what you mean by class. I am told that women we consider the very highest of the high drink cocktails and smoke cigarettes, some of them because it is expected of them by the set in which they move, others because they have formed the habit of drinking and smoking just like men."

Miss Strang shrugged her shoulders.

"They say that Blakeslee, the owner of the tumbledown place, has sickened of all that. He wants a home, a wife of the same grade of purity and refinement as his mother, and children

whom he may train up to be a credit to their country."

"I shouldn't think a man with such admirable feeling would be satisfied to be a globe trotter."

"That's what I hear about Blakeslee. They say he has come to that age—about thirty—when rich young men either begin to enjoy themselves in some life work or become dissatisfied, disgruntled, miserable men."

"What can they do? They have no incentive to action."

"They can work for others if not for themselves. I'm told that Blakeslee is coming home to take an active part in the amelioration of the condition of the poor that he has plans for their improved manner of living, plans for locating friendless boys on farms, finding homes for girls in families where they are needed. They say his head is bristling with such plans, and he has the means to do his part in carrying them out. He needs a wife with something of the same inclination. A man may possibly not need a woman's help to succeed in business or a profession, though her sympathy and encouragement are always beneficial, but in assisting the poor it seems to me a helpmeet is almost necessary."

"Really," remarked the decorator, "you have quite interested me in this Mr. Blakeslee. But I am not working. I must be up and doing."

She arose and resumed her work.

In a few days the decorator had laid out her schemes and, being ready to apply them, summoned workmen for the purpose. The architect perfected his plans for the renovation and enlargement of the house, and masons began to lay the necessary foundations. He and Miss Strang met every day, and when the additions were well under way they were continually working together to effect a harmony of construction and decoration.

"Nature works," said the architect, "in doubles, in complements—what you like. In animal life all is in pairs. In our joint efforts here the owner of this property will derive such complementary results. If when he comes to live in it he brings a woman fitted to act with him, as you and I have united our artistic faculties, doubtless he will pursue a successful career—a career for which he will be envied."

There was something in his tone in referring to the owner of the place deriving a benefit from a union of the architect's and the decorator's tastes that made the latter lower her eyes. For the first time it occurred to her that he was using this man Blakeslee to illustrate what he had in his own mind and that he was thinking of a mingling of their two careers.

As the house was growing in beauty so grew that something—friendship, companionship, mutual interest and, lastly, love. The man was right in predicting that the two professions were correlative, but it was doubtless this commingling of hearts that furnished the inspiration for the beautiful interior which was gradually forming. Miss Strang felt obliged to admit that those suggestions resulting in the greatest perfection were made by the architect. But the realization of this did not come when the suggestions were made, for at their inception her collaborator had the art to invariably cause her to think the idea was her own.

At last the work was finished, and it was a veritable "thing of beauty."



# DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION IS OLDER.

The Baltimore Meeting Will Be the Party's Twenty-first.

Historically the Democratic national convention is older than the Republican, just as the party itself is of earlier origin. The Baltimore meeting will be the twenty-first national nominating convention of the Democratic party. The Chicago convention is the fifteenth that has gathered under the name of Republican. The first national Democratic gathering was in 1832, when Jackson, the unanimous choice of his party for re-election, inspired his "kitchen cabinet" to set under way a national assembly for the nomination of Martin Van Buren, whom he had chosen to be his running mate as vice president.

This gathering, which, like most of the Democratic conventions prior to the civil war, met at Baltimore, was strangely constituted. The initiative was taken by the Jackson men in the New Hampshire legislature, who adopted for re-election and recommended the calling of a national convention for the purpose of naming a candidate for vice president only. The "suggestion" thus put forth was taken up by the Jackson press, and the delegates were elected.

The number of delegates was supposed to be equal to the electoral vote of each state, although this rule was not strictly adhered to. Every state but Missouri was represented in the convention, which approved Jackson's and named Van Buren for vice president. A resolution adopted at this gathering provided the requirement of a two-thirds majority for nomination, the beginning of the historic but undemocratic two-thirds rule, which has prevailed in every Democratic convention down to the present. Jackson's administration was indorsed by resolution, but no platform was adopted, although a special committee was empowered to draw up an "address to the people."

From 1836 on the convention system has been firmly established by all national parties as the means of placing candidates for the presidency and vice presidency in the field. In all its essentials the national convention of today is what it was three-quarters of a century ago, although it has naturally been modified and reformed by the increasing perfection of party machinery.

## Store Hair.

"My wife usually tears her hair whenever I come home late."

"Which makes you feel mean, eh?"

"Yes, and which also makes it necessary for me to buy more hair."—Washington Star.

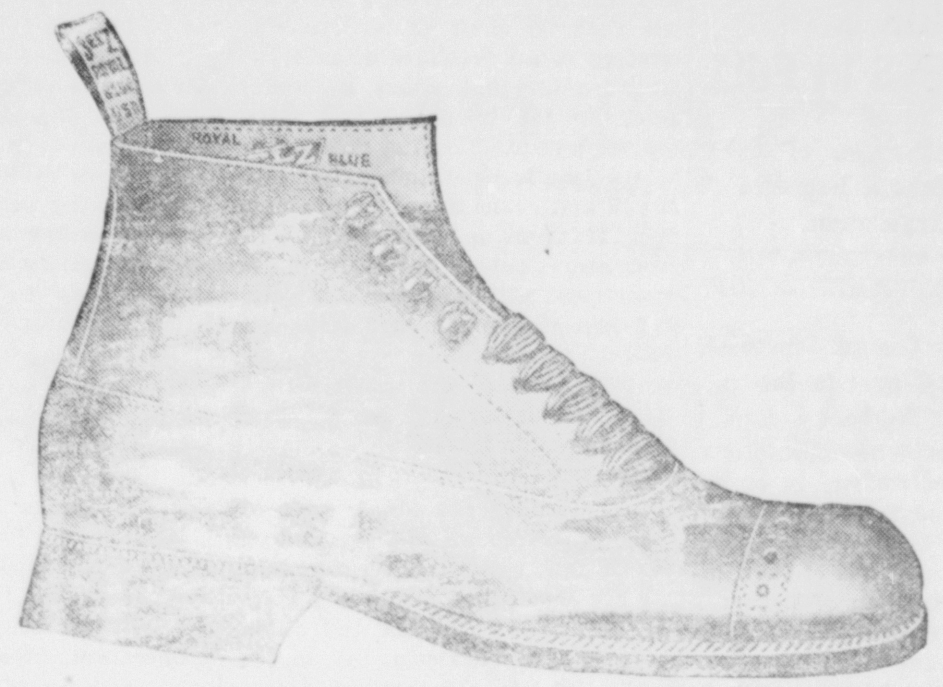


Older and more conservative men who go in for comfort and ease can always find these things in Selz shoes—and style with them.

Whatever you pay here for Selz shoes—\$3.50, \$4, \$4.50, or \$5—you'll get more than usual value. The new models for women are here \$3.00 to \$5.00; also some better-than-usual shoes for children, Selz Liberty Bell.

## Oberst's "Selz Royal Blue" Store

Citizens State Bank Block. Brainerd Minn.



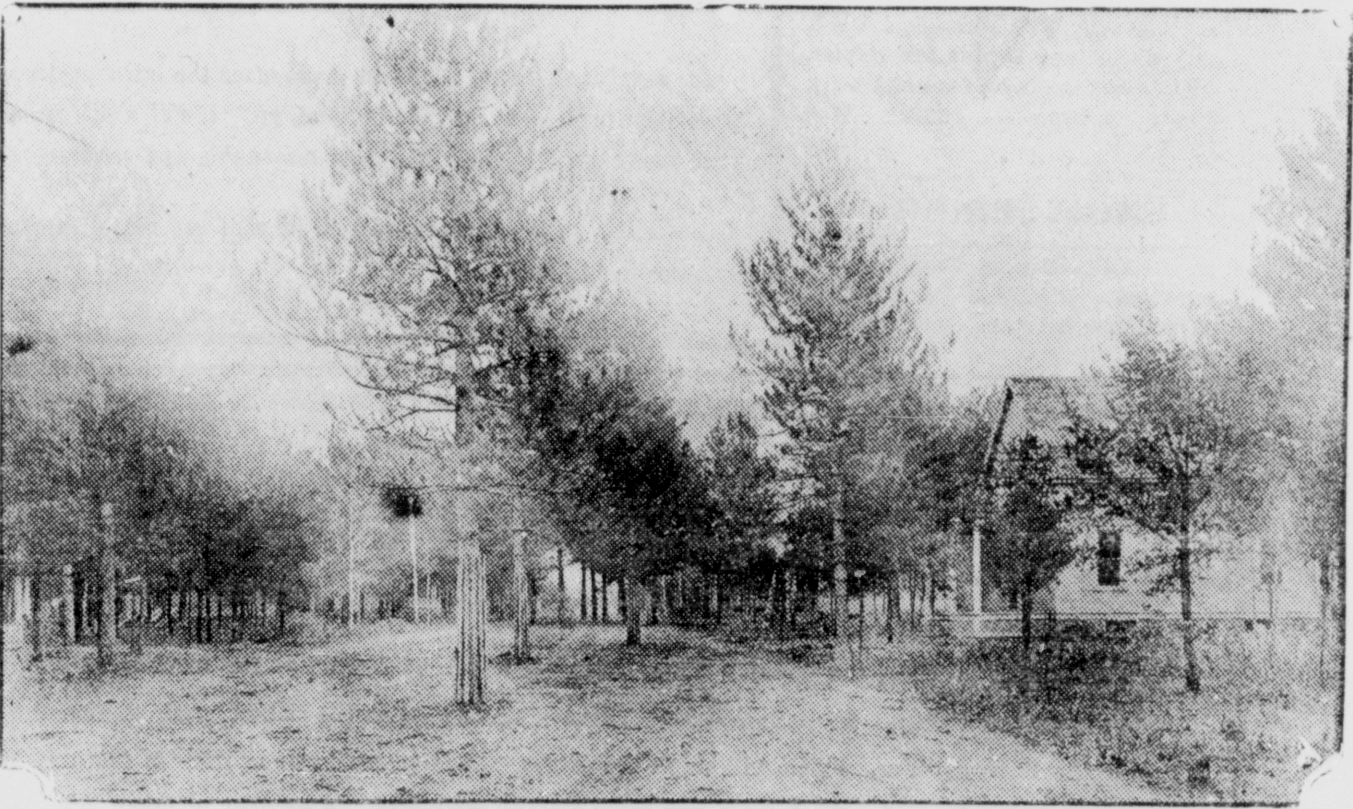
MEN who wear Selz shoes are our best advertisers. They are prejudiced, of course, but it is the prejudice of satisfaction.

We like to meet the demands of young fellows in particular who want something ultra in style and shape—the newest effect, with the smart swing that is the correct thing this season.

That is the reason why this store is growing in popularity as the place where it's easy to buy shoes right—in style, fit, comfort and price

# Crosby, Minnesota

## The Commercial Center of the Cuyuna Range



STREET SCENE, RESIDENCE DISTRICT, CROSBY, MINNESOTA.

Crosby is Established as the Commercial Center of the Cuyuna.

It was founded for permanent growth and is built to a plan.

Crosby is reached by the progressive Soo system and has connection by boat and auto-stage with the Northern Pacific. One can make Crosby from Duluth or Brainerd and return in a day.

The largest mining companies operating on the Cuyuna have adopted Crosby as their permanent headquarters because of its central location, its rail facilities and its solid public improvements. They chose Crosby as having already the costly improvements they would have to make at their own expense in another location.

Crosby is the best town on the Cuyuna to live in; the best town on the Cuyuna to do business in.

The best population and the best business is coming to Crosby.



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For Choice Business or Resident Locations

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or

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## WM. F. HOUK'S ADDRESS IN FULL

The State Commissioner of Labor Brought Up Need of Improved Labor Legislation

### HE OFFERED RECOMMENDATIONS

Favored Law to Compel Immediate Payment of Wages to Discharged Workers

The address of William F. Houk, state labor commissioner, is of extreme interest and is printed in full as delivered to the delegates at the Monday afternoon session of the Minnesota State Federation of Labor:

Although the Bureau of Labor is a state institution and makes its reports primarily to the legislature, still, as the department was created at the earnest demand of the labor organizations the only institution qualified to speak for the workingmen and women, it must always be a pleasure, and seem a duty, to make a report also to the representative body of organized labor of the state.

The forthcoming report of the bureau will not be filled with statistics, except in the matter of accidents. No effort has been made to gather a census of industrial employment, but we will endeavor, by showing the results of all our investigations, in a plain, sensible manner to demonstrate the need of improved legislation for workingmen.

The principal effort of the bureau during the past year has been directed to reduce industrial accidents. An earnest effort will undoubtedly be made at the coming session of the legislature to enact a compensation law. As was the case at the last session the principal cause of disagreement will be upon the amounts to be paid. In order to secure for the injured the largest possible remuneration the accidents must be reduced to a minimum and the negligence absolutely or at least approximately determined.

The first essential in the way of accident prevention is a study of the causes in the several industries. Our report will show this study for a period of three years. As a result of the efforts for several years, the last year of the three will show a considerable decrease in the number. A study of the provisions of the compensation laws of the 14 states that have so far adopted laws on the subject will also be shown. The principal features of these laws are being prepared in chart form and a comparison can readily be made of their different provisions.

The department held a very successful conference on accident prevention during last December, lasting three days. Two meetings were held on the first day in St. Paul, one in the afternoon for employers, the other in the evening for employes. The second day the same program was followed in Minneapolis and the third day was devoted to a meeting of all the state, municipal and insurance inspectors of the state.

The meetings were addressed by some of the best accident prevention experts in the country. We were fortunate in securing the services of such men as Mr. R. J. Young, safety expert of the Illinois Steel Co.; C. W. Price, of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission; David Van Schaack, expert for the Aetna Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.; R. V. Richards, chairman of the Central Safety committee of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway and Wm. J. West, of the Oliver Mining Co., of Hibbing, Minn.

The afternoon meetings were well attended but we were disappointed at the attendance in the evening. It has always been a source of regret to me that the workingmen take so little interest in these matters that concern them so much. It seems that too often they leave everything to a few men and then if anything goes wrong they have saved up all their energy to criticize and condemn those who did their best under the circumstances. The employers took a keen interest in the proceedings and ever since manifested a determination to co-operate with the department, but not so the workingmen. In fact we are now having more trouble with compelling employes to use safe guards than we have in persuading the employers to furnish them.

The furnishing of safeguards, it has been shown by those who have the most experience in prevention work, is responsible for only about one-third of the decrease in accidents. The balance must be obtained by a study of causes and active co-operation of both employer and employe in studying means of prevention. Men who have made a scientific study of the problem estimate that if this co-operation is secured that at least from 70 to 75 per cent of our accidents can be eliminated. Surely this is worth while, and I would urge upon the unions that they take more interest in these matters and devote some time in their meetings to a discussion of the question; particularly those organizations in the hazardous trades. Before leaving this subject I would say that the Federal Bureau of Labor in a recent bulletin, No. 97, has a full report of the compensation laws passed during the year 1911. This book can be secured by applying to the Commissioner of Labor, Washington, D. C. and will greatly aid the members in making up their minds as to the best provisions their law should contain.

The act which created the Bureau

of Labor prescribes among other duties that "it shall gather statistics relating to all branches of labor, to labor troubles and unions, to Sunday labor, to the industrial and social condition of the laboring classes, and to the condition of industries, commerce and agriculture." As will be seen this opens up a wide field for investigation, but as the funds of the department will only permit of a limited investigation in each term it is difficult to determine what is most necessary and of the most practical use. The department is frequently guided in this matter by the nature of questions asked of it by outsiders.

In compiling the blank form for trade union reports this year a number of new questions were inserted. We are asked many times what result the apprentice rules of the unions have on the restricting of apprentices. We will endeavor this year to show the number that might be employed and the number that actually are employed in the strictly union shops of the state. We are also desirous of securing copies of trade agreements and constitutions, not so much for publication as for our library, where we ought to have matters of historic value permanently on file. We understand that several unions have decided not to make the report to the department. This is a wrong position for the unions to assume. In the first place the information published will never injure them; on the contrary it is generally a benefit; and, secondly, the unions insist that the employer be prosecuted for refusing to furnish data connected with his business and they should show the same respect for the law that they require from the employer. I would ask the delegates present to see that upon their return home that the secretary sends us the report asked for and urge him to be careful and accurate in making the same.

During the past four years the bureau has been besieged by a large number of workers who have been discharged from employment and compelled to wait a considerable time for their wages. A number of states have laws requiring that in such cases the wages be paid immediately. The next legislature should be asked to enact a stringent law upon this subject and the bureau is gathering all the information upon the subject it can; which, added to what was secured during Mr. McEwen's term of office, will be of great aid in influencing the legislature.

During the past week or so the department was annoyed by strike breakers in the freight handlers' strike for return transportation. As in the switchmen's strike of two years ago, they claimed that matters were grossly misrepresented to them at the time they hired out. The rail road companies at the solicitation of the department, gave all of them the required transportation, but the experience of both strikes, together with other experiences gathered in connection with the business of private employment agencies and strike-breaking bureaus, shows the necessity of a federal law to regulate such agencies doing an interstate business. I would urge that this matter be taken up with the officials of the American Federation of Labor at an early date and they be urged to make an effort to remedy the evils connected with the business.

At this time I wish to bespeak a better support of our free employment bureau. Many of the abuses intimated in the last paragraph can be eliminated when the public employment bureau reaches its proper standard. That the bureau has demonstrated its usefulness no person can successfully deny. This usefulness has been curtailed only by the limited funds allowed for its maintenance. It is a duty of the state to furnish such a bureau. Although the world does not owe a man a living, it does owe him an opportunity to make an honest living. He should never be compelled to pay for the privilege of working.

The payment of a fee does not always guarantee a job. To illustrate: An employer may want ten men; there are 12 agencies in the city; he applies at one of the agencies while ten unemployed men are applying at some of the eleven others for work. The man and the job are still as far apart as ever. Two methods present themselves for a solution of the problem. One, a monopoly, is intolerable; the other is the state owned bureau. For this reason the department should never be hampered in its work for want of funds. I am informed that in the European countries the unions are placing a large amount of their work through the bureaus to aid in building them up. The system is worthy of your consideration.

It is extremely necessary that our child labor laws be amended to make their enforcement more practicable; especially in relation to work on the stage. The department has been the recipient of much unfair criticism and abuse for a number of years for failure to prohibit child labor in many forms, and particularly on the stage. The laws, however, do not always permit us to prevent this. We have gone as far as the law will permit and can do no more until more stringent and specific measures are passed.

A subject of interest to workingmen that is receiving much attention in other states and countries is that of occupational diseases. The next report of the bureau will contain a study of the work done in other lo-

calities and present so far as possible the problem in this state. However, our information as to conditions in this state is very limited and moreover it is a question that requires scientific research to handle correctly. It should be possible to secure legislation on the subject either in this state or in the federal congress. I trust the unions of the state will aid in every way in furthering the legislation, and aiding in the research.

In conclusion let me say that the department is always ready to perform the functions for which it was created; that of aiding in uplifting and improving the conditions of the working people and enforcing the laws under its jurisdiction. Let me again urge, as other commissioners have before me, that the best results can only be secured by enthusiastic cooperation. We may not always agree and we admit that sometimes we may be mistaken, but it is a mistake of the head and not of the heart. Be fair in your criticism; do not condemn us without a hearing, and I am certain that we can demonstrate our sincerity in endeavoring to do as you are doing—trying to make this world a better place to live in.

## A Detective's Singular Experience

He Located His Quarry, but Lost the Game

By HELEN ATWATER

"Mr. Hawkins," said my chief, "you have the name of being the slickest detective on the staff. I wish you to try to catch the slickest adventures the country has ever been troubled with. She has called herself Mrs. Wainright, Miss Thorpe, Margaret Vane, and it is suspected that she has masqueraded as a man calling herself Edgar Martindale."

"What crimes has she committed?" "That's a secret. We are employed to produce her by a private party who agrees as soon as she is in our power to furnish the necessary papers to hold her. What we are expected to do is to catch her, and there is a good \$15,000 for doing it. Now, I'll tell you what I'll do. If you snare her I'll give you the lion's share, \$10,000."

"I suppose you have located her." "I have. A telegram has come from an agency in Chicago stating that she was seen in that city yesterday, and by my order a shadower has been put on the case with instructions to keep her in sight till we can send a man there to pounce upon her. I wouldn't trust one of their men, for I believe she would be too sharp for him. Besides, it will require one to whose judgment we can trust not to put us in a position antagonistic to the law."

"I see," I replied, and after some more talk as to details I left the office and that evening was speeding on a train to Chicago.

I will call my quarry Margaret Vane, since that is the most attractive of her various aliases. The morning I reached Chicago I reported at the detective agency that had put the shadower on her, and a man was sent with me to the house where she was staying, a family hotel, where on looking over the register I found her entered as Mrs. Thorpe. I asked the clerk if a Mr. Howland was staying at his house, and when he said no I told him that I had come there to meet him and that I presumed he would appear either that day or the next. That gave me an excuse to go to the hotel frequently and loiter about there if I found it expedient to do so.

There was no photograph of the lady to be had, and my first work must be to locate her among the guests. I didn't care to make an arrest. In fact, I could not well do so without requisition papers, which I had not. I must proceed very differently. Indeed, I could form no plan, but must be guided by circumstances. I had a description of the woman I was after, and the first one I spotted turned out to be the lady herself. I call her the lady because to look at her and on hearing the well bred modulated tones of her voice no one would take her for anything else. She was about twenty-two years old, comely and either to the manner born or had the faculty of personating one who was. It occurred to me that the work I was engaged in might be dangerous. I couldn't get it out of my head that she was not an adventuress, but a typical lady. I did not wonder that the chief had admonished me to exercise caution.

I kept Miss Vane under my eye except in the middle of the night by putting a woman in the hotel to post me at the slightest sign of any intended move. The day after my arrival my watcher told me that my quarry had been visited during the day by a gentleman of a professional cut. She had followed him when he went away, and he had gone to a law office. Inquiry about him there resulted in discovering that he was the junior partner of the firm of Whitney, Johnston & Gregory.

I lost no time in finding out the standing of the firm and learned that they were not criminal lawyers, but did a general law business of the most respectable kind. What they could have to do professionally or otherwise with a woman whom I had understood was wanted for some heinous offense I was at a loss to imagine. Mr. Gregory, who had visited her, was a good looking young man, and I thought it possible, even probable, that she had got him under her thumb, as I inferred she had got other men under her thumb, and despite the fact that she was a lawyer would relieve him of his surplus cash.

My spy reported a day or two after I reached Chicago that Miss Vane had called for her bill. Where she was going was not known, but I felt it necessary to remain at her hotel that night

till the last train had left for any where and be there in the morning in time to take the first. The lady did not depart that night, but about 8 in the morning, carrying only a light suit case, she took a carriage. I called another and followed her to the Union station. I was next in line behind her when she bought a ticket, which was for Philadelphia, and I purchased one for the same place. I was delighted at the change, for it would be beneficial to get her nearer home. Shortly before the train started a young man came into the car where she was and where I had followed her and up to the time the train left they were engaged in earnest conversation. I had not seen Gregory, but he had been minutely described to me, and I was sure this person was he and that he was giving her instructions on legal matters in which she was deeply interested.

When he left her I saw their hands linger in a clasp and believed that the woman was playing him. She nodded another goodbye to him from the window, and he turned just before they lost sight of each other and threw her a kiss. From the moment of his departure her face took on a troubled look, but it was nothing compared with the agonized expression that came over it when her glance lighted on me. The start she gave led me to believe that, having seen me at the hotel and being constantly hunted, she had at once assumed that I was after her. At any rate I did not believe that she had been warned against me, though as to this I was by no means certain.

I was sorry to be the cause of so much dread in an attractive girl who, for all I surely knew to the contrary, might be perfectly innocent of any wrongdoing. But I remembered how deceptive criminals are, what nerve they have, and I was puzzled to understand why this one gave herself away so plainly at the sight of a detective. Perhaps it was this that affected me. Not that I had much pity. The \$10,000 I was to receive for her capture counteracted that. But somehow every once in awhile it came over me that something was wrong in the case, and remembering that my chief had taken it from private parties, doubts would constantly be coming up as to whether I was on a profitable hunt or whether I would catch a tarter.

However, I resolved to remain on the train till I and the woman reached Philadelphia, and from Pittsburgh telegraphed the chief to have some one in that city to shadow the lady to her stopping place, for it was plain that it would not do for me to follow her. Meanwhile on the way, fearing she would elude me by getting off the train, I never let her out of my sight a moment. In fact, I did not close my eyes during the night of the journey. The \$10,000 I was to earn was quite enough to keep them open.

Our train should have reached Philadelphia early in the morning, but a delay had thrown us three hours behind time. Between two cities at the eastern part of our journey the train made no stop for more than an hour. We were running very fast to make up time, and, not being able to think of any way Miss Vane could get off the train, even if she wished to, and I being very sleepy after my night's vigil, I permitted myself to drop into a doze.

From a doze I must have sunk to sleep, for when I awoke forty minutes had elapsed. Naturally I looked to make sure my quarry was still present.

She was not in the car. I went at once to the saloon and tried the door. It was unlocked. No one was within. I went through the train, looking into every seat, every corner. Miss Vane was not to be found. I asked the conductor if we had made any stop during the period I had been asleep. He replied in the negative.

I shuddered. The woman, driven to despair, must have jumped off the train.

That was the last I saw of Miss Vane, at least for more than a year. I watched the newspapers with a view to finding information of a body of a woman having been found on the line of the railroad I had traveled on, but never saw any such mention. I did not stop at Philadelphia, going right on to New York, where I reported the strange case to my chief. He was very cool to me, blaming me for having gone to sleep and saying that the train had doubtless slowed up going through a town and the woman had jumped off.

Some fourteen months after this mysterious disappearance I saw a notice in the society columns of a newspaper that Henry Gregory of Chicago would the next day marry Miss Edith Vinton, a New York heiress. Curiosity led me to the church where the ceremony was performed, and who should the bride be but my quarry.

I was not long in getting an explanation. The party who had given us the case was an uncle of the lady. He had succeeded in having her placed in a retreat as feeble minded in order to retain possession of her fortune, he being the administrator of her estate. She had escaped and in order to dodge those he employed to catch her had passed under various names. The chief was deceived in the premises by the administrator taking the case without the proper information.

As to the lady's disappearance from the train, it was done in this wise: Passing through a town, our train steamed at a good rate of speed beside another going the same way. Miss Vinton, confident that I was after her to return her to the retreat she dreaded, went to the rear door of the car without being observed and passed out on to the platform. At the moment the two trains were moving at equal speed. Then her own train began to gain on the other, but very slowly. When two platforms came together she bravely stepped aboard the other train.

This information I got from the lady herself, for I called on her husband and told him of my efforts to make an arrest of Miss Vinton before she became Mrs. Gregory under a misapprehension of the facts. I apologized through him and begged him to permit me to apologize directly to his wife. He promised to secure me this permission, if possible, and after a time sent me an invitation. After I had explained my connection with the matter I

asked her how she had escaped and received the explanation given above. "I could never have done it," she said, "except that I was sure you were intending to take me back to that dreadful imprisonment." She was then in possession of a large fortune.

### A GOOD RULE.

It is a good rule and it is a safe rule to sojourn in every place as if you meant to spend your entire life there, never omitting an opportunity of doing a kindness or of speaking a true word or of making a friend. —Ruskin.

"One of the curses of the natives of central Africa," said a Scottish missionary, Mr. Crawford, "is smoking hemp. It is worse than opium. I knew a case where a native tied his wife up in a parcel and sold her for a smoke of hemp. I was told of the sensations of hemp smokers by a chief who had conquered the habit. It causes a peculiar glazellike enamel to come into the eyes and has the effect of making a man quite friendly one moment and the next he would like to stab you." —London Standard.

## For Sale

5 room house and 3 lots, shade trees in front, cement porch, stone foundation, brick and cement cellar barn, wood shed, with drive well. Best water in the city. Will receive bids until July 15. I reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Call and look property over. Best of title.

C. H. HEATH, Owner  
320 Laurel St., or 215 S. 2nd St.

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Shoes Shined 5c Week Days  
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Shoes called for and delivered  
LADIES SHOES SHINED  
624 Front Street

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Notices under this head will be charged for at the rate of one cent a word for the first insertion and on half a cent a word for each subsequent insertion, strictly cash in advance, but no ad will be taken for less than fifteen cents.

### HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Work by the day. Inquire 615 6th St. S. 8t5p

### FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—Three nice downstairs rooms, furnished or unfurnished. 422 7th street north. 10t3p

### FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Fresh milch cow. F. C. Peabody, Merrifield. 12t3p

FOR SALE—E. M. F. 30, model 1911, five passenger automobile. Call or write White Garage, 513 South 3d enth. 7t6p

FOR SALE—Gasoline churn drill and Sullivan hand or belt power diamond core drill. Flanders, Knoxville, Ia. 8t3p

### MISCELLANEOUS

TAKEN UP—Two cows. Owner please pay ad and call. H. M. Baldwin, 710 Laurel St. 14t3

ROOMS WANTED—During federation of labor convention. Notify Richard Ilse, 223 Northeast Kindred St. 8t5

STRAYED OR STOLEN—One black and white long-haired fox terrier, with brown spots on face and body. Phone information 257-R. 704 4th St. N. 1tp

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with poor feed. He knows its quality as well if not better than you do. Give him some of our feed and grain and see how he will go into it. See him pick up in condition, too, after you have fed him with it a few days. Good feeding pays, and the use of our feed and grain will prove it.

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## Brainerd Celebrated Bock Beer

Will be for sale at all the principal buffets in the city during the Convention week. Just try a glass and find out how good it really is.

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All long coats to fit well and made after the latest styles with all materials furnished for \$25.00 and up. I will also make from your own materials, suits at a most reasonable and satisfactory price.

A cordial invitation is extended you, to visit my establishment when you are in St. Paul.

## BARROWS

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